

Whemwides K. 1755. 13

13

Great BRITAIN'S Diary :
OR, THE

Union-ALMANACK

For the Year of our LORD

I 7 I O. *755. 13*

Being the Second after *Bissextilis*, or Leap-
Year, and the Third Year after the Glori-
ous, and

HAPPY UNION

Concluded between the Two Nations of
England and Scotland.

Containing a Multitude of Curious and Pro-
fitable Particulars, Designed chiefly to pro-
mote and advance

TRADE and BUSINESS.

By *John Tipper*, Author of the *Ladies Diary*.



LONDON : Printed by M. and J. Roberts,
for the Company of Stationers.

To the READER.

THE Design of this little Book being chiefly to promote **TRADE** and **BUSINESS**, I have inserted little else, but what tends to that End: And tho' I might have the more Room so to do, I have omitted the *Planetary-Hours*, their *Dignities and Debilities*, the *Dorming-Tables*, and a Multitude of other such Things, which tho' some of them might possibly be of use in other Cases, to Men of Leisure and Contemplation, yet are of very little Advantage to Men of Trade and Business.

THE Knowledge of the *Weather*, I must confess would be of the highest Advantage to Mankind, could it possibly have been predicted to any Certainty: But in a Nation like ours, Environ'd by the Sea, and consequently subject to a vast Variety of Alteration in the Winds, (on which the Weather chiefly depends) no such Fore-knowledge can be attain'd.

How often do we hear of *Great Rains*, *Violent Storms*, and *Floods* of *Water* in one Country, when in another, and perhaps in the very next, *such thing hath fallen out*? And how many Places have been terrified with dismal *Clouds*, with dreadful *Flashes of Lightning*, and *Peals of Thunder*, when at a few Miles distance nothing but *Calmness*, *Serenity* and lively *Weather* hath appear'd? If therefore the Weather is so different in *Neighbouring Countreys*, what Rules can be given for the whole Nation? And what Reason can there be assigned, when the same Configuration of the Heavens, should produce last Winter in *North-Britain* mild and temperate Weather, and in *South-Britain* so severe Cold, and Frosty Weather, that the like in either Places hath not been known the many Years.

This Uncertainty of the Weather, and Difficulty, or rather Impossibility to predict it aright, occasion'd no doubt the famous Mr. *William Lilly* of Old, to leave out the *Weather* in his *Ephemeri* for divers Years before his Death, and likewise other Ingenious Persons of our own Time omit it also.

But tho' the Weather cannot with any Certainty be foretold, yet what kinds of Weather it hath found to have been in the various Seasons of the Year for a long Series of Time past, is extremely necessary to be known because, for the most part, at the same Returns of the Year, the same Weather may probably be so again. And this I have done at the bottom of each Month, together with some Rules, how by the present State of the Weather, to prognosticate what shall in a short time after succeed in which I have with great Care collected from the *Philosophical Transactions* of my Lord Bacon, Dr. Goad, Dr. Plot, Mr. Digges, and divers other Authors of the most Established Reputation.

I shall only add, That if the Buyers of this Almanack will carefully keep the Latter Part of this, and of Three or Four of the ensuing Years and bind them together, he shall then be Master of a Collection of many Valuable Particulars, for the promoting of Trade and Business of all kinds as ever has yet been put together in so small a Compass.

August 13, 1709.

JOHN TIPPE

The Triumph of UNION

O ! WONDROUS Pow'r of Virtue, that can bind
So fast what Faction had so long disjoyn'd ;
Whose Voice can bid the Rising Tempests cease,
And make the Jarring Nations fond of Peace ;
Root up the Seeds of *Discord*, and inspire
So many diff'ring Wills with one Desire.
Oh Harmony ! like what they know Above,
Where all is UNION, and Eternal Love :
Let us like them, the Author's Glory raise,
By Acts of Duty, and by Songs of Praise.

H A D Britain been in Ancient Times the same,
In League, one People, as she was in Name,
The Roman had in vain our *Isle* explor'd,
And never had she known an *Alien* Lord.
The Gen'rous Nation had his Arms restrain'd,
And the World's Freedom with her own Maintain'd.
War with themselves for petty Feuds they wag'd,
And more against themselves, than *Cesar* rag'd.
Had one brave Chief, and one United Host,
With mutual Valour, scour'd the Virgin-Coast,
Great *Julius* had his Favour'd Conquest lost :
But *Discord*, as in *Gaul*, in Britain reign'd,
And first this *Isle*, and then the World he gain'd.

B Y *Discord* Saxon *Hengist* forc'd his way,
And the rude Norman fix'd his hated Sway ;
The ruder Dane with his Pyratick Band,
By *Discord* ravag'd the Defenceless Land.
Scots, *Picts*, and *Saxons*, Names that now are none,
Divided into sev'ral Int'rests, One.

Of Peace insensible, and UNION's Charms,
They run for ev'ry slight Offence to Arms.
Doubtful and Bloody was the long Dispute,
Between the Race of *Scots*, and of *Brute*.
Now Those, now These, the settled Limits past,
And spoilt the Borders with Alternate Wast.
This Monarch now succeeds, now That prevails,
And each upon his Son the War entails.
Discord the Seeds of long Dissention sows,
And the fierce Feud Hereditary grows.

Nor *James the First*, who join'd them both in One,
Could lay the Storm, much less could *Charles* his Son :

The Triumphs of UNION.

In Hostile Fields the Realms prepare to joyn,
 Those pass the *Tweed*, and These approach the *Time*;
 They both dislike the War, yet loath'd a Peace,
 And doubted if to hope or fear Success;
 Afraid to fight, and yet asham'd to fly,
 Both Nations met in Arms, yet scarce knew why:
 The Bigots on both sides to Battel press'd,
 But Charity and Reason press'd the rest.
 Yet UNION was a Stranger to their Minds,
 So Prejudice prevails, and Envy blinds.
 They saw 'twas safest to Unite, but none
 Could find the happy Means to make them One;
 A Labour by so many Interests crost,
 It prov'd a Maze, where all that walk'd were lost,

For ANNE, did Heav'n the Glorious Work ordain
 To Crown the Blessings of Her wond'rous Reign.
 Safe were the Methods she pursu'd, and sure,
 And firm the League, and Fated to Endure:
 Not more her Conquests will Exalt her Name,
 The First in *Virtue*, as 'tis First in *Fame*;
 Posterity her Pious Care shall Bless,
 While Men love *Freedom*, and are pleas'd with *Peace*.

THESE are the Times by Ancient Bards foretold
 Their soft *Saturnine* Years, their Age of *Gold*.
 The *Tweed* no more shall flow with *British* Blood,
 Nor Spoiler haunt the *Caledonian* Wood;
 The Northern Swain no sudden Foes shall fear,
 To waste the Promise of the Golden Year;
 Nor the Fair Nymph the fierce Invader dread,
 But fly to meet the Man from whom she fled.
 Securely each may from the Borders roam,
 With Joy be still receiv'd, and still at HOME.

A Brief Account of the Chief Battels between
 the *English* and the *Scots*, since the *Norman* Conquest
 and of the Necessity of a Union between the 2 Nations.

WHEN *England* and *Scotland* were two distinct
 Monarchies, and Govern'd by their respective
 Kings, there were little else but Divisions, Animosity
 and Wars between them. I shall pass over such Battels

The Necessity of a UNION.

art were waged between them in former Times, and late only the chief of those since the Conquest.

In the Year 1139, *August 22.* at *Conton* in *Yorkshire*, about 4 Miles from *Alverton*, a Battel was fought, where above 10000 Scots were slain.

In 1296, the 24th of *Edward I.* the *English* slew at *Berwick* 10000 Scots, and won *Berwick*, *Dunbar*, & *Edinburgh*.

In 1298, *July 22.* at *Flowbert* in *Scotland*, a Battel was fought, wherein more than 20000 Scots were again slain, besides abundance of *English*.

In 1313, at *Sterling*, *June 24.* the *English* were beaten, where 200 of the *English* Nobility were slain, and as many more of the Nobility taken Prisoners, and 50000 Common Soldiers slain, as some Scots relate, and on the part of the Scots were slain about 4000.

In 1332, at *Boshol* by *Berwick*, near *Halydown*, were slain 8 Scotch Kings, 1300 Horse, and 35000 Common Soldiers.

In 1346, *Oct. 20.* a Terrible Fight happen'd, where *David K.* of *Scotland*, and 3 Scotch Earls were taken Prisoners, besides abundance slain.

In 1388, at *Otterborne* in *Northumberland*, 30000 *English* were put to flight, their General taken Prisoner, and about 4000 kill'd, wounded, and taken.

In 1513, *Septemb. 9.* at *Flodden-Field* in *Northumberland*, *James IV.* of *Scotland* was slain, and tho' the Day fell to the *English*, they lost abundance of Men.

In 1547, *Sept. 10.* at *Muscleborough-Field* in *Scotland*, 14000 Scots were slain, and 1500 taken Prisoners.

I omit several others, wherein abundance of Gallant Men on both sides lost their Lives, and the Victory sometimes turning to one, and sometimes to the other Nation. In these I have here let down, we find, in about the space of 400 Years, near Two hundred thousand Souls perished on both sides.

Thus did the Two Nations worry and destroy each other while they continued separate, till they were happily United in King *James VIth.* of *Scotland*, and *Ist.* of *England*; who, upon the Death of *Q. Elizabeth*, was proclaim'd the next undoubted Heir: He was the first Monarch of *Great-Britain*, which his Successors have ever since retained. But the Gallant Youth the Duke of *Gloucester* dying, and Queen *ANNE* being the only surviving Branch of that Family, In case this Happy UNION had not been made, the Kingdom of *Scotland* would have been at Liberty after Her Decease, to have chose themselves a King: And then in all likelihood, the ancient Animosities between the Two Nations would have been Revived, and those dreadful Tragick Scenes of Blood and Horror, which in a short time be acted over again, to the infinite Detriment of the Kingdoms. But, Blessed be God, that dismal Prospect is vanished: the UNION concluded by the Two Nations, upon *May 1. 1707.* upon the Title of *Great-Britain*, to the Immortal Glory of *ANNE* our glorious Queen.

And now this mighty Work's Compleat,
Oh Britain! thou art truly Great.

A Table of all the **KINGS** and **QUEEN**

of England, from Egbert, (who reduc'd the Heptarchy into a Monarchy) to this present Year 1710,

Numb	KINGS Names.	Beg to Reig.	Reigned	since they rei.	Numb	KINGS Names.	Beg to reig.	Reigned	since they rei.
	Saxon Line	A.D.	Ys	Yrs					
1	King Egbert	823	14	887	27	King John	1199	17	1216
2	Ethelwolfe	837	20	857	28	Henry III.	1216	56	1272
3	Ethelbald	857	1	858	29	Edward I.	1272	35	1307
4	Ethelbert	858	5	863	30	Edward II.	1307	19	1327
5	Ethelred	863	9	872	31	Edward III.	1327	51	1377
6	Alfred	872	29	899	32	Richard II.	1377	22	1399
7	Edw. I. Sax.	901	24	925	33	Henry IV.	1399	3	1413
8	Athelstan	925	16	941	34	Henry V.	1413	10	1422
9	Edmund I.	941	6	947	35	Henry VI.	1422	38	1461
10	Ethelred	947	9	956		Line of York			
11	Edwy	956	3	959	36	Edward IV.	1461	23	1483
12	Edgar	959	16	975	37	Edward V.	1483	2	1483
13	Edw. II. Sax K.	975	3	978	38	Richard III.	1483	2	1485
14	Ethelred	978	38	1016		Uni. of Fam.			
15	Edmund II.	1016	1	1017	39	Henry VII.	1485	24	1509
	Danish Line				40	Henry VIII.	1509	38	1547
16	Canutus I.	1017	20	1037	41	Edward VI.	1547	6	1553
17	Harold I.	1037	3	1040	42	Qu. Mary	1553	5	1558
18	Canutus II.	1040	2	1066	43	Q. Elizabeth	1558	44	1602
19	Edw. III. Conf.	1042	24	1066		Kings. Unit.			
20	Harold II.	1066	9	1066	44	James I.	1602	22	1625
	Norman Lin				45	Charles I.	1625	23	1648
21	Will. I. Conq.	1066	21	1087	46	Charles II.	1648	36	1684
22	William II.	1087	13	1100	47	James II.	1684	4	1688
23	Henry I.	1100	35	1135	48	{ Will. III. } { Q. Ma II. }	1688	13	1701
24	Stephen	1135	19	1154	49	Q. ANNE	1701	6	1710
	Sax. Li. Rest.					whom God gr			
25	Henry II.	1154	35	1189		long to Reign.			
26	Richard I.	1189	10						

BEFORE King Egbert Conquer'd the whole Nation, England was divided into Seven Kingdoms, called the Heptarchy; the Names of each Kingdom, and how many Kings each had, are as follow: The Kingdom of Kent had in all 17 Kings; Of East-Angles 14; Of East-Saxons 16; Of South-Saxons 3; Of Mercia 11; Of Northumberland 22; and of West-Saxons 18 Kings.

Table of all the **KINGS** and **QUEENS**

of Scotland, from **KENNETH** the Second (who Conquer'd the *Picts*) to this present Year 1710.

KINGS	Beg. to Reig.	since they reig.	KINGS	Beg. to Reig.	since they reig.
Names.			Names.		
Kenneth II.	D. 13. Yrs.		Alexand. III	1249	37 461
beg. to R'in	838	16872	Here was an		
Donald II.	854	4856	Interregnum		
Constant. II.	858	16852	for Six Years.		
Ethus	874	1956	John Balioll	1292	14 418
Gregorius	875	17835	Robert Bruce	1306	26 404
Donald III.	892	18818	Edw. Balioll	1332	43 78
Constant. III.	935	20867	David II.	1336	34 374
Malcolme I.	943	15767	Stewarts Pa.		
Andulf	958	9852	Robert II.	1370	20 340
Duffe	967	3743	Robert III.	1390	16 320
Galen	971	4739	James I.	1406	31 394
Kenneth III.	975	24735	James II.	1437	23 273
Constant. IV.	999	2711	James III.	1460	28 250
Grime	1001	10709	James IV.	1488	25 222
Malcolme II	1011	30699	James V.	1513	29 197
Duncan	1041	7669	Mary Q. Scots.	1542	25 168
Macbeth	1048	9662	Kingd. Unit.		
Malcolme III.	1057	36653	Ja { 6 Scot }	156	58 143
Donald IV.	1093	18117	Ja { 1 Eng }	1602	22 108
Duncan II.	1094	13616	Charles I.	1625	23 85
Alexander I.	1107	17603	Charles II.	1648	36 62
David	1124	29586	Ja { 7 Scot }	1684	4 26
Malcolme IV.	1153	12557	Ja { 2 Eng }		
William	1165	49545	Will. and Mary	1688	13 22
Alexander II.	1214	35496	Qu. ANNE	1701	

BEFORE the Reign of **Kenneth II.** this Kingdom was divided into Two Parts; One Part was Govern'd the *Scots*, and the other by the *Picts*. The Kings of Scotland, before the Conquest of the *Picts*, were Thirty Number, beginning with *Fergus* the First, Anno 404 But some Writers affirm there were 39 Kings of Scotland before *Fergus*, which others deny) But **Kenneth** entirely overthrew them, killing *Drusken* their last King, and United them into One Kingdom.

The Characters of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, with
several Parts of the Body they are said to govern.

♈ *Aries*,
Head and
Face.
♉ *Taurus*
Neck and
Throat.
♊ *Cancer*,
Breast &
Stomach.
♋ *Virgo*,
Bowels &
Belly.
♌ *Scorpio*,
Secret
Members
♍ *Capric.*
Knees



♊ *Gemini*
Arms and
Shoulders
♋ *Leo*
Heart and
Back
♌ *Libra*
R-ins and
Loyns.
♍ *Sagittarius*,
Thighs
♎ *Aquarius*,
Legs
♏ *Pisces*
the Feet

Should I omit to place this Figure here,
My Book would hardly sell another Year :
Whar. (quoth my Country Friend) D'ye think I'll buy
An Almanack without th' Anatomy?
As for its Use, nor he, nor I can tell ;
However, since it pleases all so well,
I've put it in, because my Book shou'd sell. }

The Characters of the Planets, Aspects, &c.

♄ Saturn,	☿ Mercury,	☿ Conjunction
♃ Jupiter,	☾ Luna,	* Sextile,
♂ Mars,	♈ Dragon's Head,	□ Quartile,
☉ Sol,	♏ Dragon's Tail,	△ Trine,
♀ Venus,	♁ Terra,	♌ Opposition.

The Common Notes of the Year.

The Golden Number 1. The Cycle of the Sun 11. Dominical Letters
The Epact 11. Easter-Sunday, April 11. Advent-Sunday, Dec. 17.

The Four TERMS.

Hilary-Term begins Jan. 23. Ends Feb. 13.

Easter-Term begins April 26. Ends May 22.

Trinity-Term begins June 9. Ends June 28.

Michaelmas-Term begins Oct. 23. Ends Nov. 28.

Now. For the Returns see in the Kalendar, where they are all set down
Venus, that Glorious Planet is our Evening-Star, from the beginning
the Year, to the 30th Day of March, and then she becomes our Morning
star all the Year after.

1710. January hath XXXI. Days.

Dr. Mont.	Ve. Day	F. ● 4 d. at Noon. L. Q. 11 d. at 4 Morn. N. ☾ 18 d. 38 m. aft. 5 Ev. F. Q. 26 d. 50 m. p. 9 at N.	Sun Rise	Sec.	SAE	Moon South at	Moon Rises at	N. Style.
			h m h	D.	H. M.	H. M.	dm	
1	a	Circ. or New-Years-D.	8 5 4	13	9 A	30 5 M	39	12
2	b	☉ in 29 degr. VS.	8 4 4	14	10 31	6 49	13	
3	c	☽ in 11 degr. ☽.	8 3 4	15	11 33	7 43	14	
4	d	☿ in 12 degr. ☽.	8 1 4	16	12 33	☽ Rise	15	
5	e	♃ in 26 degr. ☿.	8 0 4	17	0 M	33 5 A	29	16
6	f	Epiph. or Twelfth-D.	7 59 5	18	1 30	7 3	17	
7	g	♂ 22 degr. VS.	7 57 5	19	2 23	8 34	18	
8	a	1 Sunday after Epiph.	7 56 5	20	3 13	10 2	19	
9	b	Day br. 3 quart. aft. 5.	7 54 5	21	4 2	11 28	20	
10	c	♀ 18 d. ☿. (☉ in 29 d.)	7 53 5	22	4 50	12 55	21	
11	d	♀ 1 degr. ☿.	7 52 5	23	5 39	0 M	55	22
12	e	♂ 2 degr. ☿.	7 50 5	24	6 31	2 22	23	
13	f	St. Hilary.	7 49 5	25	7 25	3 46	24	
14	g	Days lengthen'd 1 h.	7 47 5	26	8 20	5 3	25	
15	a	2 Sunday after Epiph.	7 46 5	27	9 17	6 6	26	
16	b		7 44 5	28	10 11	6 52	27	
17	c		7 42 5	29	11 47	24	28	
18	d		7 41 5	30	11 52	☽ Sets.	29	
19	e		7 39 5	1	0 A	37 5 A	22	30
20	f	Offab. Hilary, 1st. Ret.	7 37 5	2	1 19	5 35	31	
21	g		7 35 5	3	1 58	7 46		February
22	a	3 Sunday after Epiph.	7 34 5	4	2 36	8 56		
23	b	I et m begins.	7 32 5	5	3 10	10 6		
24	c		7 30 5	6	3 56	11 18	4	
25	d	Conversion of St. Paul.	7 28 5	7	4 38	12 33	5	
26	e		7 26 5	8	5 23	0 M	33	6
27	f	Quind. Hill. 2d. Ret.	7 25 5	9	6 14	1 52	7	
28	g		7 23 5	10	7 9	3 10	8	
29	a	4 Sunday after Epiph.	7 21 5	11	8 7	4 23	9	
30	b	K. Charles 1. Martyrd.	7 19 5	12	9 8	5 25	10	
31	c		7 17 5	13	10 9	6 10	11	

THIS Month is generally attended with Frost and Snow, and very Cold Weather, especially if *October* and *November* last proved Rainy and Warm; But if those two Months were Cold and Frosty, then this is generally Mild and Temperate. — Or if the North or East Wind blow for some time, expect Cold and Frost; if the South or West, Mild.

1710. February hath XXVIII. Days.

Mo. Day	We. Day	☉ 2.d. 38m. af. 10 at N L.Q. 9d. 7m. aft 3 in Aft. N. ☾ 17 d. 11 min. Aft F.Q. 25d 20m. p. 2. Aft.	Sun Rise h m h	Sec. D	C. Sag 10 D	Moon South at H. M	Moon Sets at H. M	N. Style 15
1	D	Ecl. ☾ 2 d. 10 at N. Vis	7 15 5	14	11 A. 8	6 M. 42	12	1
2	E	Purificat. or <i>Candelmas</i> .	7 13 5	14	12 4	☾ Rise		13
3	F	Craf. Purif. 3d Return	7 11 5	16	0 M. 4	5 A. 58		4
4	G	Days lengthened 2 h.	7 9 5	17	0 57	7 30		15
5	H	Septuagesima.	7 7 5	18	1 48	9 1		16
6	I	Q. ANNE Born 1669	7 5 5	19	2 40	10 32		17
7	C	☉ is in 0 degrees ♈	7 4 5	20	3 30	12 2		18
8	D	☾ in 16d. m., ☉ in ♈	7 2 5	21	4 23	0 M. 2		19
9	E	Octab. Pur. 4th Return.	7 0 5	22	5 18	1 30		20
10	F	☾ 10 degrees ♉.	6 58 6	23	6 15	2 53		21
11	G	☾ 1 degree ♊.	6 56 6	24	7 11	4 1		22
12	H	Sexagesima.	6 54 6	25	8 7	4 52		23
13	I	Ter. Ends, Day br. 4 Cl.	6 52 6	26	9 1	5 28		24
14	C	<i>Valentine's Day</i> .	6 49 6	27	9 49	5 53		25
15	D	♂ 22 degrees ♊.	6 47 6	28	10 35	6 10		26
16	E	♀ 21 degrees ♋.	6 45 6	29	11 18	6 24		27
17	F	☉ visi. Ecl. near 1 in	6 43 6	30	11 59	☾ Sets		28
18	G	the Aftern. See p. 21.	6 41 6	10	A. 38	6 A. 47		29
19	H	Shrove-Sunday.	6 39 6	21	18 7	57 9		30
20	I	☾ 15 degrees ♋.	6 37 6	31	18 7	57 9		31
21	C	Shrove-Tuesday.	6 35 6	42	38 10	23 4		1
22	D	Ash-Wednesday.	6 33 6	53	22 11	40 5		2
23	E	☉ 1 degree ♌.	6 31 6	64	10 12	58 6		3
24	F	St. Matthias.	6 29 6	75	30 M. 58	7 7		4
25	G	D. br. half an h. aft. 4.	6 27 6	85	59 2	13 8		5
26	H	Quadragesima.	6 25 6	96	58 3	17 9		6
27	I		6 23 6	107	57 4	8 10		7
28	C		6 20 6	118	55 4	44 11		8

Expect brisk Winds the Evening of the 1st Day, which is generally an Harbinger to an Eclipse of the Moon. If it prove Rainy Weather for the greater part of the 18 last Days of this Month, and the 8 or 10 first Days of March, then the Spring and Summer Quarters are apt to prove Rainy, and Sheep will be in danger of Rotting. But if it only briskly Rains now and then this Month, it presages abundance of Grass and Hay. Great Frost this Month foretels Scarcity of Grass, &c.

1710. March hath XXXI. Days.

Da. Mon.	W. Day.	F. Q. d. 12 m p 8. mor. L. Q. 11 d. 14 m. af. 3. m. N. C 19 d. 20 m. af. 6 m. F. Q. 27 d. 27 m. af. 2 m.	Sun Rise. Sec. h m h	☾ Sag. South at U. H. M	Moon Sers at H. M	☾ Sile. dm
1	d	Ember-Week, David.	6 18 6	12 9 A	51 5 M	10 12
2	e	Chad. Days leng. 4 h.	6 16 6	13 10	46 5	28 13
3	f	☉ 24 degr. ♋	6 14 6	14 11	39 5	44 14
4	g	☾ 27 degr. ♋	6 12 6	12 12	31 5	Rise 15
5	a	2d. Sunday in Lent.	6 10 6	16 0 M	31 8 A	5 16
6	b	☉ 0 degr. ♋	6 8 6	17 1	23 9	39 17
7	c	☾ 10 degr. ♋	6 6 6	18 2	17 11	12 18
8	d	Q. ANNE Procl. 1701.	6 4 6	19 3	13 12	41 19
9	e	☾ 1 degr. ♋ Retrog.	6 2 6	20 4	12 0 M	41 20
10	f	☉ enters ♋ 2 Morn.	6 0 6	21 5	10 1	57 21
11	g	☾ 11 degr. ♋	5 58 7	22 6	8 2	57 22
12	a	3d. Sunday in Lent.	5 56 7	23 7	3 3	37 23
13	b	☉ 29 ♋ Ret.	5 54 7	24 7	53 4	5 24
14	c	☾ 13 ♋	5 52 7	25 8	41 2	24 25
15	d		5 50 7	26 9	25 4	39 26
16	e		5 48 7	27 10	5 4	51 27
17	f	St. Patrick.	5 45 7	28 10	45 5	1 28
18	g		5 43 7	29 11	24 5	10 29
19	a	Midlent-Sunday.	5 41 7	30 0 A	4 5	Sets 30
20	b		5 39 7	☉ 0	46 8 A	20 31
21	c		5 37 7	1 1	29 9	35 April
22	d		5 35 7	2 2	16 10	53
23	e		5 33 7	3 3	8 12	9 3
24	f		5 31 7	4 4	2 0 M	9 4
25	g	Lady-Day.	5 29 7	5 4	58 1	17 5
26	a	5th Sunday in Lent.	5 27 7	6 5	56 2	12 6
27	b	Day br. half h. afc. 3.	5 24 7	☾ 6	52 2	52 7
28	c		5 22 7	8 7	48 3	20 8
29	d		5 20 7	9 8	41 3	40 9
30	e	Days length. 6 hours.	5 18 7	10 9	32 3	56 10
31	f		5 16 7	11 10	23 4	10 11

It is an old Saying, *A Bushel of March Dust is worth a King's Ransom*; the meaning is, That if this Month prove warm and Dry, it portends a plentiful Year; But if there be Floods, or severe Frost and Snow, it foretels scarcity of Corn, especially Wheat and Rye. If my Lord Bacon's Rule holds true, *Lady-Day* this Year will be a Stormy Day.

1710.

April hath XXX. Days.

Day	Week	Mo	F. 2 d. 54 m. p. 4. Aft.	Sun	Moon	Moon	Day	Week	Mo
			L. Q. 9 d. 10 m. p. 6 Aft.	Rise	Set	South			
			N. 17 d. 20 m. p. 10 N.			at			
			F. Q. 25 d. 35 m. aft 10 M.	h m h	D.	H M	H. M		
1	g	22	degr. V.	5 15 7	12	11 A 15	4 M 23		
2	a		Palm-Sunday.	5 13 7	12	9	Rise		
3	b	5	degr. m:	5 11 7	14	0 M. 99	A 45		
4	c	28	degr. w.	5 9 7	15	1	6 10	19	
5	d		Day br. at 3 a Clock.	5 7 7	16	2	4 11	44	
6	e		Maunday-Thursd.	5 5 7	17	3	5 12	53	
7	f		Good-Friday.	5 3 7	18	4	5 0 M	53	
8	g	11	degr. S.	5 1 7	19	5	2 1	43	
9	a		Easter-Day Cent. D.	4 59 8	20	5	55 2	15	
10	b	1	degr. Ret.	4 57 8	21	6	45 2	38	
11	c	5	degr. V.	4 55 8	22	7	3 02	54	
12	d	14	degr. V.	4 53 8	23	8	12 3	6	
13	e	12	degr. V.	4 51 8	24	8	5 23	16	
14	f			4 49 8	25	9	3 03	25	
15	g		Days lengthen'd 7 hs	4 48 8	26	10	10 3	35	
16	a		Low-Sunday.	4 46 8	27	10	5 13	45	
17	b			4 44 8	28	11	34	Sets	
18	c			4 43 8	1	0 A	20 8 A	47	
19	d			4 41 8	2	1	10 10	4	
20	e			4 39 8	3	2	4 11	15	
21	f		Day br. at 2 a Clock.	4 37 8	4	3	0 12	15	
22	g			4 35 8	5	3	56 0 M	15	
23	a	2	Sund. aft. East. S. Geor.	4 34 8	6	4	53 0	59	
24	b		Quind. Pasch. 1st. Ret.	4 32 8	7	5	48 1	30	
25	c		St. Mark.	4 30 8	8	6	40 1	52	
26	d		Term begins.	4 28 8	9	7	30 2	7	
27	e			4 27 8	10	8	19 2	21	
28	f			4 25 8	11	9	8 2	33	
29	g			4 23 8	12	9	59 2	46	
30	a	3	Sund. after Easter.	4 22 8	13	10	53 3	0	

IF the Winter was Windy, the Spring will be Rainy; and if this Month produces much Rain, Corn will be very Good: But if on the contrary this Month should be Dry, it will be a great Impediment to Corn and Grass. If the Sun Rise Pale or Waterish, or appear Hollow; or if it Sets in a Cloud, or Dark Clouds arise in the East at the time of his Setting, expect curious Showers, and fine seasonable Weather for this Month.

IF in the Air with a great P this Mo

1710. May hath XXXI. Days.

Day	Week	Day	F. Q. 2d. 36m. aft 1. mor.	Sun	C's Age	Moon South at	Moon Sets at	N. Sile.
Month			L. Q. 9d. 55 m. af. 9. mor.	Rife.	Set.			
			N. C. 17 day, at Noon	h	m	h	M	
			F. Q. 24 d. 57 m. p 4 Aft.					
			F. C. 31 d. at 11 mor.					
1	b	St. Philip & St. Jacob.	4 20 8	14	11	A. 50	3 M 18	12
2	c	Tres. Pasch. 2d. Ret.	4 18 8	12	50	Rise		13
3	d	☉ 23 degr. O.	4 16 8	16	0	M 50	10 A. 36	14
4	e	☾ 26 ♀.	4 15 8	17	1	51	11 36	15
5	f	☿ 27 ☿.	4 13 8	18	2	52	12 17	16
6	g	♄ 14 ♄.	4 12 8	19	3	48	0 M. 17	17
7	a	4 Sunday after Easter.	4 10 8	20	4	40	0 43	18
8	b	Mens. Pasch. 3d. Ret.	4 8 8	21	5	27	1 2	19
9	c	☿ 26 ♀. R.	4 7 8	6	10	1	16	20
10	d	Day br. at 1 a Clock.	4 6 8	23	6	51	1 26	21
11	e	☿ 28 ♀. ☉ in II.	4 4 8	24	7	30	1 36	22
12	f	♀ 20 ♀.	4 3 8	25	8	9	1 45	23
13	g	♀ 12 II.	4 2 8	26	8	48	1 54	24
14	a	Rogation-Day.	4 1 8	27	9	30	2 5	25
15	b	Quinq. Pasch. 4th Ret.	4 0 8	28	10	14	2 19	26
16	c		3 59 9	29	11	3	2 38	27
17	d	No real Ni. but Twil.	3 58 9	11	56	Sets		28
18	e	Ascension-Day.	3 57 9	10	A. 52	10 A. 7		29
19	f	Gras. Ascen. 5th Ret.	3 55 9	21	51	10	57	30
20	g		3 54 9	3	2	48	11 32	31
21	a	Ascension Sunday.	3 53 9	4	3	43	11 56	7
22	b	Term Ends.	3 52 9	5	4	36	12 13	2
23	c		3 51 9	6	5	25	0 M. 13	3
24	d		3 50 9	6	13	0	27	4
25	e		3 49 9	8	7	0	39	5
26	f	Days lengthen'd 9 hs.	3 48 9	9	7	49	0 51	6
27	g		3 47 9	10	8	39	1 3	7
28	a	Whit-Sunday.	3 46 9	11	9	34	1 19	8
29	b	K. Ch. II. Nat. & Ret.	3 46 9	12	10	31	1 39	9
30	c		3 45 9	13	11	31	2 8	10
31	d	Ember-Week.	3 44 9	12	32	Rise		11

IF in this Month of May the Weather be dry, and the Air of a Grey Colour, especially if it be attended with a fine Northerly Wind, it is the fore-runner of a great Plenty of Corn and Hay. But if there be a Flood this Month, the Sheep will be in danger of the Rot.

1710. June hath XXX. Days.

Da. Mon.	D. Weck.	L. Q. 8 d. 40 m. aft. 3 M. N. C. 15 d. 36 m. p. 11 N. F. Q. 22 d. 31 p. 10 Even F. Q. 29 d. 50 m. aft. 9 Ev.	Sun		C. Sec.	Moon		Moon	Moon	Rises	at
			Rise	Set		South	at				
			h m	h	D	H	M	H.	M		
1	e	☉ 21 degr. II	3 44	9	15	0	M	32	10	A	6 12
2	f	☾ 18 VS	3 44	9	16	1	30	10	39	13	
3	g	☽ 25	3 43	9	17	2	25	11	21	14	
4	a	Trinity-Sunday.	3 43	9	18	3	16	11	18	15	
5	b	Craf. Trin. 1 Return.	3 43	9	19	4	0	11	29	16	
6	c	☾ 17 VS	3 42	9	20	4	43	11	39	17	
7	d	☽ 23 M R.	3 42	9	21	5	22	11	48	18	
8	e	Corpus Christi.	3 42	9	22	6	1	11	57	19	
9	f	Term begins.	3 42	9	23	6	40	12	7	20	
10	g	☉ enters ☽ at Midn.	3 42	9	24	7	20	0	M	7 21	
11	a	St. Barnabas, long. Day.	3 41	9	25	8	30		19	22	
12	b	Offab. Trin. 2 Ret.	3 42	9	26	8	50	0	36	23	
13	c	☽ 22 VS	3 42	9	27	9	41	0	58	24	
14	d	All Twilig. this Mo.	3 42	9	28	10	36	1	30	25	
15	e	☽ 19 VS	3 42	9	29	11	33	0	Sets	26	
16	f	☽ 28 VS	3 43	9	30	A	32	9	A	25 27	
17	g		3 43	9	31		30	9	54	28	
18	a	2d. Sund. after Trin.	3 43	9	32		24	10	14	29	
19	b	Quind. Trin. 3d Ret.	3 44	9	43		17	10	30	30	
20	c		3 44	9	54		6	10	42	31	
21	d		3 44	9	64		54	10	53	32	
22	e	Days 16 h. & half lo.	3 45	9	75		41	11	5	33	
23	f		3 46	9	86		29	11	19	34	
24	g	St. John Baptist.	3 46	9	97		21	11	37	35	
25	a	3d. Sund. after Trin.	3 47	9	108		15	12	1	36	
26	b	Tres. Trin. 4th Ret.	3 48	9	119		13	0	M	1 37	
27	c		3 49	9	1210		13	0	37	38	
28	d	Term Ends.	3 50	9	1311		12	1	28	39	
29	e	St. Peter and St. Paul	3 51	9	1412		8	0	Rise	10 40	
30	f		3 51	9	1513		M	8	8	A 59 41	

If in this Month the Weather be inclined to Rain, and moderate Showers, it will undoubtedly be a good Year for the Husbandman, he will have plenty of Corn and Hay; but if there should be no Rain this Month, tho' Hay will be dear, it will be of mighty Advantage to the Corn.

1710. July hath XXXI. Days.

Dr. Mon.	D. Week	L. Q. 7d. 47m. p. 8 After. N. 15d. 10m. aft. 9 M. F. Q. 22d. 22 m. aft. 3 M. F. 29d. 8m. att. 10 M.	Sun		Moon		Moon		R. S. 12
			Rile	Set.	S. Sag	South at	Rises at		
			h	mh	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	g	☉ 19 degr. ☿	3	52	9	16	1	M 09	A 17
2	a	4th. Sund. after Trin.	3	53	9	17	1	48 9	31 13
3	b	☾ 3 ✕	3	54	9	18	2	31 9	42 14
4	c	☿ 24 ☿	3	55	9	19	3	13 9	52 15
5	d	Days short. half an h.	3	57	9	20	3	53 10	0 16
6	e	☿ 21 ☿	3	58	9	21	4	31 10	9 17
7	f	☿ 22 ☿	3	59	9	22	5	10 10	20 18
8	g	☿ 10 ♀	4	0	8	23	5	52 10	34 19
9	a	5th. Sund. after Trin.	4	1	8	24	6	36 10	54 20
10	b	☿ 15 ♀	4	2	8	25	7	25 11	22 21
11	c	☿ 20 ☿ Ref.	4	3	8	26	8	17 12	2 22
12	d	☉ in ♎	4	4	8	27	9	14 0	M 2 23
13	e		4	6	8	28	10	13 1	0 24
14	f		4	7	8	29	11	12 2	15 25
15	g	Swithins.	4	9	8	30	12	0 A. 9	☾ Sets 26
16	a	6 Sund. after Trinity.	4	10	8	1	1	4 8	A 32 27
17	b	Days shorten'd 1 ho.	4	12	8	2	1	56 8	47 28
18	c	Day br. at 1 a Clock.	4	14	8	3	1	46 8	1 59 29
19	d	Dog-Days begin.	4	15	8	4	3	35 9	11 30
20	e		4	17	8	5	4	24 9	25 31
21	f		4	19	8	6	5	16 9	41 32
22	g		4	21	8	7	6	10 10	3 2
23	a	7 Sund. after Trinity.	4	23	8	8	7	7 10	35 3
24	b		4	24	8	9	8	4 11	20 4
25	c	St. James.	4	25	8	10	9	3 12	21 5
26	d		4	27	8	11	9	59 0	M 21 6
27	e		4	28	8	12	10	52 1	34 7
28	f		4	30	8	13	11	41 2	53 8
29	g	Days 15 h. lo. ☾ Ecl.	4	32	8	14	12	27 0	☾ Rise 9
30	a	8 Sund. after Trinity.	4	34	8	15	0	M 27 7	A 50 10
31	b		4	36	8	16	1	9 8	0 11

If the Wind blow North or East, it is a good time to cut your Grasse; — When the Wind turneth into the West or South, and the Air waxeth hot, then you may expect a Thunder-Storm. — When the Wind continues in the North or North-East for two Days without Rain, and continues so to the third Day, expect fair Season and settled Weather.

1710.

August hath XXXI. Days.

Mon. Da.	We. Day.	L. Q. 6 d. 52 m. p. 2. Aft. N 13 d. 40 m. p. 5. Aft. F. Q. 20 d. at 9 Morn. E. 28 d. 7 m. aft. 1 Mor.	Sun		Moon	Moon		N. Style
			Rise	Set	South	Rises	Rises	
			h m h	h m h	H. M	H. M	H. M	
1	c	Lammas-Day.	4 38 8	17	1 M 50	3 A 10	12	1
2	d	Day breaks at 2 a Cl.	4 40 8	18	2 29	8 15	13	2
3	e	☉ 21 degr. ♏.	4 42 8	19	3 8	8 30	14	3
4	f	☾ 29 ♍.	4 43 8	20	3 50	8 42	15	4
5	g	Days shorten'd 2 hours.	4 45 8	21	4 33	8 55	16	5
6	a	9 Sund. after Trinity.	4 47 8	22	5 19	9 22	17	6
7	b	☉ 22 ♍.	4 49 8	23	6 9	9 56	18	7
8	c	☾ 25 ♏.	4 51 8	24	7 3	10 45	19	8
9	d	☾ 23 ♏ direct.	4 53 8	25	8 0	11 52	20	9
10	e	☉ 2 ♏.	4 54 8	26	8 58	13 14	21	10
11	f	☾ 21 ♏.	4 55 8	27	9 56	1 M 14	22	11
12	g	☾ 22 ♏ dir.	4 57 8	28	10 52	2 43	23	12
13	a	10 Sund. aft. Tr. ☉ in ♍	4 59 8	29	11 47	☾ Set	24	13
14	b	☉ Ecl. 13 d. (Invisible)	5 1 7	10	A 39	7 A 9	25	14
15	c		5 3 7	21	30	7 22	26	15
16	d		5 5 7	32	21	7 36	27	16
17	e		5 7 7	43	14	7 52	28	17
18	f	Days shorten'd 3 hours.	5 10 7	54	9	8 13	29	18
19	g		5 11 7	65	6	8 42	30	19
20	a	11 Sund. aft. Trinity.	5 13 7	76	5	9 23	31	20
21	b	Day breaks at 3 a Cl.	5 15 7	87	4	10 19		21
22	c		5 17 7	98	0	11 29		22
23	d		5 19 7	108	54	12 40		23
24	e	St. Bartholomew.	5 21 7	119	44	0 M 40		24
25	f		5 23 7	1210	30	2 5		25
26	g	(Dog-Days end 27 d.)	5 25 7	1311	14	3 22	6	26
27	a	12 Sund. aft. Trinity.	5 27 7	1411	55	4 36	7	27
28	b		5 29 7	1512	35	☾ Rise	8	28
29	c		5 31 7	160	M 35	6 A 36	9	29
30	d		5 34 7	171	15	6 46	10	30
31	e		5 36 7	181	55	6 58	11	31

B Y a Collection of the Quantity of Rain falling in every Month in the Year, I find this Month and September to be the wettest of all the rest, for the most part; but sometimes October and November produces the greater Quantity, but not so frequently. — Expect Rain about the middle of this Month.

TH
Moon
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1710.

September hath XXX. Days.

N. Style	L. Q. 5d. 55m. af. 4. M.	N. 12d. 46m. af. 1 M.	F. Q. 18d. 14 m. p. 6. E.	F. 26d. 40m. p. 5. A.	Sun		Moon		N. Style
					Rise	Set	South at	Rises at	
					h. m. n.	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	d. m.
1 f	Da. br. half ho. afr. 3.				5 38 7	19 2	M. 38 7	A. 14 12	12
2 g	☉ 26 ♍				5 40 7	20 3	22 7	34 13	13
3 a	13 Sun. after Trin.				5 42 7	21 4	11 8	3 14	14
4 b	☾ 14 ♏				5 44 7	22 5	2 8	44 15	15
5 c	☿ 20 ♐				5 46 7	23 5	57 9	42 16	16
6 d	♄ 28 ♑				5 48 7	24 6	53 10	56 17	17
7 e	♃ 27 ♒				5 50 7	25 7	50 12	21 18	18
8 f	♂ 20 ♓				5 52 7	26 8	45 0	M 21 19	19
9 g	♀ 26 ♈				5 54 7	27 9	40 1	50 20	20
10 a	14 Sun. after Trin.				5 56 7	28 10	32 3	21 21	21
11 b	(☉ ent. ♍ 12d. 4 Af.)				5 58 7	29 11	24 4	53 22	22
12 c	Equal days and night.				6 00 6	0 0	A 17 17	sets 23	23
13 d	Ember Week.				6 26		10 6	A. 5 24	24
14 e	Day br. at 4 a clock.				6 36		6 6	26 25	25
15 f	♀ 22 ♉				6 56	3 3	4 6	51 26	26
16 g					6 76	4 4	5 7	29 27	27
17 a	15 Sun. after Trin.				6 96	5 5	6 8	21 28	28
18 b	Days shortned 5 hou.				6 116	6 6	5 9	28 29	29
19 c					6 136	7 7	1 10	45 30	30
20 d					6 156	8 7	51 12	4 31	31
21 e	St. Matthew.				6 176	9 8	38 0	M 4 2	2
22 f					6 196	10 9	22 1	21 3	3
23 g					6 216	11 10	3 2	36 4	4
24 a	16 Sun. after Trin.				6 236	12 10	43 3	48 5	5
25 b					6 256	13 11	23 4	59 6	6
26 c					6 276	12 12	13 13	D rises 7	7
27 d					6 296	15 0	M. 35 A. 16	8	8
28 e					6 316	16 0	45 5	30 9	9
29 f	St. Michael the Arch.				6 346	17 1	29 5	49 10	10
30 g	Angel.				6 356	18 2	16 6	15 11	11

THE Weather may be tolerably guess'd at by the Moon: For if she be of a very clear light Colour, and be not encompass'd with a Mist, it will be fair weather. If it is encompass'd with a Circle like a Wheel, or is dim and misty, Wind or Rain soon follows, and Snow, (if it be in the Winter Quarter.)

B

No. Days	Mo. Days	L.Q. 46.17m. N. 6. E. N. C. 110. 40m. p. 10M F.Q. 180. 49m. p. 7.M F. 26 day at Noon	Sun Rise h. m. h.	Sun Set h. m. h.	Moon South at	Moon Rises at	N. 51. 12
1	a	17 Sun. after Trin.	6 37 6	19 3	M 6 6	A. 51	12
2	b	☉ 20 deg	6 39 6	20 3	59 7	42	13
3	c	Days shortn. 6 hours.	6 41 6	21 4	54 8	48	14
4	d	☾ 18	6 43 6	21 5	49 10	7	15
5	e	☾ 19	6 45 6	23 6	44 11	32	16
6	f	☾ 20	6 47 6	24 7	36 12	59	17
7	g	☾ 21	6 49 6	25 8	27 0	M 59	18
8	a	18 Sun. after Trin.	6 51 6	26 9	18 2	28	19
9	b	☾ 22	6 54 6	27 10	9 3	57	20
10	c	☾ 23	6 56 6	28 11	0 5	29	21
11	d	Day breaks at 5 a. clo.	6 58 6	28 11	55	sets.	22
12	e	☾ 22 m	6 59 6	30 10	A 54 4	A. 57	23
13	f	☉ Enters m	7 2 5	21	55 5	29	24
14	g		7 4 5	32	58 6	16	25
15	a	19 Sun. after Trin.	7 6 5	44	0 7	19	26
16	b		7 8 5	54	58 8	35	27
17	c		7 10 5	65	52 9	55	28
18	d	☾ 23	7 12 5	6	41 11	14	29
19	e	Days shortn. 7. hou.	7 14 5	87	25 12	30	30
20	f	Tres Michael. 1 Ret.	7 16 5	98	8 0	M 30	31
21	g		7 18 5	108	47 1	43	
22	a	20 Sun. after Trin.	7 19 5	119	26 2	53	
23	b	Term begins.	7 21 5	12 10	6 4	3	3
24	c		7 23 5	13 10	47 5	13	4
25	d	Crispin.	7 25 5	14 11	30 6	25	5
26	e	Mens. Mi. 2 Ret. 22 day	7 27 5	12	16	☾ rises	6
27	f	Day br. half h. p. 5.	7 29 5	16 0	M 16 4	A. 22	7
28	g	☾ 24	7 31 5	17 1	6 4	55	8
29	a	21 Sun. after Trin.	7 32 5	18 1	58 5	41	9
30	b		7 34 5	19 2	52 6	43	10
31	c		7 36 5	20 3	46 7	57	11

When the Summer is clear, the Autumn is windy, and this month and the last are generally attended with high and blustering winds and storms. — If Rain begins first, and Wind begins to blow afterwards, that Wind will outlast the Rain: but if the Wind blows first, and then is allay'd by the Rain, the Wind seldom rises again for that time: but if it does, a new Rain ensues.

		Sun	Moon	Moon			
		Rile	Sile	South	Rises.		
		at	at	at	at		
		D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	b	All-Saints day.	7 37 5	21 4	M 46 9	A. 17	12
2	e	All-Souls.	7 39 5	22 5	31 10	41	13
3	f	Cras. <i>anivar.</i> 3d Ret.	7 41 5	23 6	21 12	6	14
4	g	22 deg. m.	7 43 5	24 7	9 0	M. 6	15
5	a	Powder Treason.	7 44 5	25 7	57 1	31	16
6	b	8 $\approx$	7 46 5	26 8	47 2	58	17
7	c	17 $\approx$	7 48 5	27 9	39 4	27	18
8	d	1 Ω Ret.	7 49 5	28 10	33 6	0	19
9	e	2 Ω	7 51 5	29 11	32 7	sets.	20
10	f	Day br. 3 quart. p. 5.	7 52 5	30 A	35 4	A. 1	21
11	g	St. Martin.	7 53 5	31 1	38 4	57	22
12	a	25 Sun. after Trin.	7 54 5	32 2	40 6	9	23
13	b	Cras. Martin, 4th Ret.	7 56 5	33 3	38 7	30	24
14	c	3 Ω	7 57 5	34 4	30 8	51	25
15	d	4 Ω	7 59 5	35 5	17 10	10	26
16	e	5 Ω	8 0 4	36 6	6 11	24	27
17	f	6 Ω	8 2 4	37 6	4 12	35	28
18	g	08. Martin, 5th Ret.	8 3 4	38 7	19 0	M. 36	29
19	a	24 Sun. after Trin.	8 4 4	39 7	58 1	45	30
20	b		8 6 4	40 8	38 2	55	Dec.
21	c		8 7 4	41 9	20 4	6	
22	d		8 8 4	42 10	5 5	18	3
23	e		8 9 4	43 10	53 6	31	4
24	f	Days shortned 9 hou.	8 10 5	44 11	44 7	43	5
25	g	Quind. Martin, 5 Ret.	8 11 4	45 12	38 7	rises.	6
26	a	25 Sun. after Trin.	8 12 4	46 1	M 38 4	A. 28	7
27	b		8 13 4	47 1	33 5	31	8
28	c	Term Ends.	8 14 4	48 2	27 6	57	9
29	d		8 14 4	49 3	20 8	20	10
30	e	St. Andrew.	8 15 4	50 4	10 9	43	11

It hath been observ'd, that the greatest and most notable Seasons for the most part, return after the revolution of 35 years. If this Observation is true, then you must expect this month some sharp Frosts intermixt with rain or snow, Fogs, and sometimes close and cloudy weather, with a remission of Cold, and sometimes lowering and stormy: for all this variety of weather had this month in the year 1675.

1710. December hath XXXI Days.

Mo. Days	We. Days	L. Q. 2 d. 12 m. p. 3 A. f. N. 9 d. 27 m. p. 8. M. F. Q. 16 d. 56 m. p. 9. Ni F. 24 d. at 10 Ni. L. Q. 31 d. 9 m. p. Mid.	Sun Rise Set. Age h. m. h	Moon South at D. H. M.	Moon rises at H. M.	Moon sets at H. M.
1	f	☉ 20 deg. ↗	8 16 4	22 4	M 57	11 A. 6
2	g	☽ 20 11K	8 16 4	5	44	12 29
3	a	Advent Sunday.	8 16 4	24 6	30 0	M. 29
4	b	☉ 15 11K	8 17 4	25 7	19 1	54 15
5	c	☽ 0 11 Ret.	8 17 4	26 8	10 3	21 16
6	d	☉ 15 ↗	8 17 4	27 9	5 4	52 17
7	e	☽ 29 11K	8 18 4	28 10	4 6	22 18
8	f	☉ 18 ↗	8 18 4	29 11	7 7	43 19
9	g	☽ 19 ↗	8 18 4	0 0	A. 9	sets. 20
10	a	2 Sunday in Advent.	8 18 4	1 1	9 4	A. 50
11	b	Shortest day. ☉ enr.	8 19 4	2 2	4 6	13 21
12	c	☽ 11 day. at 4 morn.	8 18 4	3 2	5 5	7 34
13	d	Ember Week.	8 18 4	4 3	4 18	52 24
14	e	Day br. at 6 a-clock	8 18 4	5 4	23 10	6 25
15	f		8 18 4	6 5	3 11	17 26
16	g		8 17 4	7 5	4 12	27 27
17	a	3 Sunday in Advent.	8 17 4	8 6	21 0	M. 27
18	b		8 17 4	9 7	2 1	37 29
19	c		8 16 4	10 7	46 2	48 36
20	d		8 16 4	11 8	32 4	1 31
21	e	St. Thomas.	8 16 4	12 9	21 5	13 1
22	f		8 15 4	13 10	14 6	22 1
23	g		8 14 4	14 11	19 7	23 3
24	a	4 Sunday in Advent.	8 14 4	15 12	5 1	sets 4
25	b	Christmas Day.	8 13 4	16 0	M. 54	A. 27
26	c	St. Stephen the Mart.	8 12 4	17 1	0 5	57 6
27	d	St. John the Evan.	8 10 4	18 1	5 17	16 7
28	e	Holy Innocents.	8 9 4	19 2	4 18	40 8
29	f		8 8 4	20 3	28 10	3 9
30	g		8 7 4	21 4	15 11	28 10
31	a	Sunday aft. Christm.	8 6 4	22 5	3 12	53 11

THERE will be a great Quantity of Snow or Rain this month, if Dr. Goad's Rule hold true. My Lord Bacon saith, When Winter begins after Autumn is past, if then the South Wind blows, and after it comes the North, it will be a *Frofly Winter*. But if the North Wind blow in the beginning of Winter, and the South Wind comes after it, it will be a *Mild and Warm Winter*.

HERE will be Four *Eclipses* this Year; Two of the SUN, and two of the MOON, which happen in the following Order:

THE First is an *Eclipse* of the MOON, February the 2d, between 10 and 11 a-clock at Night; which will be Visible to us if the Sky be clear, and near Ten Parts of Twelve of the Moon's Diameter will be darkned on the South Part of her Body; and in the Latitude of 52 Degrees 30 Minutes.

H. ' "

THE Beginning will be at	8 54 58	} Afternoon,
The true Opposition is at	10 16 37	
Middle or greatest Obscuration is at	10 21 41	
The End of the Eclipse will be at	11 48 24	
The total Duration will be	2 53 26	
The Digits Eclipsed	9 56 43	South.

Latitude of the Moon at the	{ Beginning-	38 48	} Nor.
	{ End	29 19	

THE Second *Eclipse* is of the SUN, Febr. 17. near One a-clock in the Afternoon, and will be seen by us in Great-Britain, if the Sky be clear. This *Eclipse* will appear considerable Great; for above two third Parts of the SUN's Body will be Darkned on the North Part.

IN the Lat. of 52 Deg. 30 Min.

H. ' "

The Beg. of this Eccl. will be at	11 12 17	Morn.
The Mid. or greatest Obscurat. at	0 42 58	} Afternoon.
The Visible Conjunction at	0 45 18	
The End at	2 10 18	
Total Duration is	2 58 01	
Digits Eclipsed are	8 8 36	North.

Moon's Latit. seen at the	{ Beginning-	0 17" South	} Asc.
	{ End	16 57 North	

THIS *Eclipse* of the SUN will appear both Great and Central to divers Parts of the World, but not Total in any Part; because the SUN's Diameter exceeds that of the MOON; therefore will the Sun appear with a Ring of Light about the dark Body of the Moon. In the Lat. of 47deg. 30min. North, and Lon. 27deg. 47min. West from Coventry, the SUN will be Centrally Eclipsed in the Nonage-sime Degree.

THE Third is an *Eclipse* of the MOON, the 29th of July, between 9 and 10 a-clock in the Morning, but not Visible to us.

THE Last is an *Eclipse* of the *Sun*, on the 13th day of *August*, near 6 *Afternoon*; but not *Visible* to us, by reason of the *Moon's* great *South Latitude*, being augmented by her *South Parallax*, doth depress her too low. But in the *Southern Parts*, it will be both *Total* and *Central*, and formidable to behold. And from the *Meridian* of *Coventry* 1:89 3' *West Long.* and 6 deg. 58' *South Lat.* It begins at *Sun-rising*, at 151 deg 54' *West Long.* from the same place, and 30 deg. 13' *South Lat.* It is *Centrally Eclipsed* at *Sun-rising*, and at 105 deg. 59' *West* from the same place, and 30 deg. 13' *South Lat.* It is *Centrally Eclips'd* at *Sun-rising*, and at 105 deg. 59' *West* from the same, and 41 deg. 14' *South Lat.* It is *Centrally Eclipsed* in the *Nona gesime Degree*.

OF *Coins, Weights, Measures*: Rules to cast up the *Value* of *Goods* by the *Head* and by the *Pen*: *Receipts, Bills of Exchange*, and other *Particulars*, fit to be known by all *Tradesmen* and *Chapmen*.

I. Of the COINS, and Money of Great Britain.

THE Current Coin of this Nation at this time, is made either of *Copper, Silver* or *Gold*.

OF *Copper* is made a *Farthing*, a *Halfpeny*.

OF *Silver* is made a *Peny*, *Twopence*, *Threepence*, a *Groat*, a *Six-pence*, a *Shilling*, an *Half crown*, a *Crown*.

OF *Gold* is made, a *Half-Guinea*, a *Guinea*, a *Jacobus*, a *Carolus*, a *Five-Guinea Piece*, and some other ancient *Pieces*.

BUT besides these, we appropriate several *Denominations* to *Money*, for which we have no particular *Coin*; such as *Nobles, Angels, Marks, Pieces*, or *Pounds*, the *Value* of each of which follows, the least *Piece* being call'd a *Farthing*.

1. A TABLE of British Coin.

2 Farthings are 1 Halfpeny.	In 1 Pound Sterling are	{	960 Farthings
2 Halfpenies — 1 Peny.			480 Halfpence
12 Pence — 1 Shilling.			240 Pence.
20 Shillings — 1 Pound.			60 Groats.

AS the *Pound Sterling* hath no particular *Coin* Current among us, but is made up of the other *Coins*; so the following *Pieces* are of the same Kind.

One Mark is 13s. 4d. — Or 160 Pence — Or 640 Farthings.
 One Angel is 10 0 --- Or 120 Pence — Or 480 Farthings.
 One Noble is 6 8 --- Or 80 Pence — Or 320 Farthings.

3. *The Value of the remaining Coins in use both of Gold and Silver, are these that follow:*

A Five Guinea Piece is 5l. 7s. 6d. — Or 1290 Pence.
 Jacobus is ——— 1 5 0 — Or 300 Pence.
 Carolus is ——— 1 3 6 — Or 282 Pence.
 Guinea is ——— 1 1 6 — Or 258 Pence.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Guinea is ——— 10 9 — Or 129 Pence.
 Crown is ——— 0 5 0 — Or 60 Pence.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown is ——— 0 2 6 — Or 30 Pence.
 Groat is ——— 0 0 4 — Or 16 Farthings.

NOTWITHSTANDING all these Denominations of Money, most Men in our days keep their *Accompts* in Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings only. Now the Latin Names for these Words are *Libra*, *Solidi*, *Denarii*, and *Quadrantes*: Therefore the Marks we place over English Money, to denote these Pounds, Shillings, Pence and Farthings are the *First Letters* of these Latin Words; namely, (l.) for Pounds, (s.) for Shillings, (d.) for Pence, and (q.) for Farthings. Some write *ob.* (*obolus*) for an Half-peny.

THUS to express *Five Pounds, Eighteen Shillings, and Four pence Farthing*, it is commonly done thus:

l. s. d. q.
 5 — 18 — 4 — 1

THE like you must understand of *Characters* set over Numbers of *Weights, Measures, Time, &c.* But *Merchants* and *Accountants* sometimes put these Characters on the right hand of the Figures, and not over them, Thus, 5l. 18s. 4d. 1q. and sometimes the Character for Pounds they set before the *Figures of the Number of Pounds*, and the Figures following are suppos'd to be *Shillings, Pence* and *Parts of a Penny*, in course, thus: L 5 . 18 . 4 . $\frac{1}{4}$.

THIS last way of writing down of a *Farthing* by a Fraction, is mostly used by *Accountants*, and deserves to be explained.

A small forward Stroke made with a Pen (thus —) with a Figure of One set over it, and a 4 under it (thus $\frac{1}{4}$) stands for One Fourth, (or one Quarter) of any ONE thing it follows. Also if over such a Stroke you put a 1, and under

a 2 (thus $\frac{1}{2}$) it denotes *one half*. Also if a 3 be set over, and a 4 under, (thus $\frac{3}{4}$) it signifies *three fourths*, (or *three quarters*) of any *ONE* thing it follows: For in *Fractions* the *Under-Figure* shews how many parts any *ONE* thing they follow, is divided into; and the *Upper* shews how many of those *Parts* are to be taken. Thus, $\frac{1}{6}$ is *one Sixth*, $\frac{3}{8}$ is *three Eighths*, $\frac{5}{8}$ is *five Eighths*, $\frac{1}{12}$ is *one Twelfth*, $\frac{19}{20}$ is *nineteen Twentieths* of any *One* thing they follow; whether *Ells, Yards, Ounces, Pence, &c.* For Example, *Five Yards and three quarters, Ten Ells and three fifths, Nine Ounces and one eighth, Two Doz. and an half*, are thus set down

Yards. Ells. oz. doz.

5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10 $\frac{3}{5}$ 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, &c.

THEREFORE $\frac{1}{4}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ set after *Pence*, denote *one quarter, one half, and three quarters* of a *peny*; that is, *one Farthing, a Halfpeny, and Three Farthings*.

THEREFORE, if you would write down *Five Pounds, Eighteen Shillings, Five pence Farthing*; or *Three Pounds, and Four pence halfpeny*; or *One Pound, ten Shillings, and three Farthings*, you may place them

Thus,				Or Thus,				Or Thus,				Or Thus:			
l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	q.	l.	s.	d.	
5	18	5	1	5	l.	18	s.	5	d.	1	q.	5	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
3	0	4	2	3	:	0	:	4	:	2		3	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1	10	0	3	1	:	10	:	0	:	3		1	10	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	

THE *last* way is mostly used by *Tradesmen* that are *Accountants*, and you may by the *2d* and *3d* *Numbers* observe, That if any *Denominations* of *Shillings* or *Pence* are wanting, their *Places* must be supply'd by *Cyphers*; for if I should have put down the *last* Row thus, 1 l. 10 s. $\frac{3}{4}$ without putting a *Cypher* in the place of *Pence*, it would be *One Pound, Ten Shillings, and Nine pence*; for the $\frac{3}{4}$ following *Shillings*, makes it *three quarters of one Shilling*.

I should now have shewn the reason why our *English Gold and Silver* is called *Sterling-money*; but because it depends upon *Weight*, I shall defer it till anon.

II. Of the WEIGHTS of this Nation.

I. Of Troy-Weight.

THE Original of all *Weights* used in *England*, was a *Corn of Wheat* gather'd out of the *Middle* of the

Ear, and well dry'd, 32 of these being to make one Penny-weight, 20 Penny-weights one Ounce, and 12 Ounces one Pound Troy. See the Statutes of 51 Henry 3, the 31. Edward 1, and the 12 Henry 7.

BUT since then it is thought sufficient, that the Penny-weight should be divided into 24 parts call'd Grains, which is the least Weight ordinarily us'd amongst us; from thence the rest, as in the Table.

A Table of Troy-Weight.

24 Grains make 1 Penny-weight	In a Pound Troy are	{	5760 Grains.
20 Penny-weights 1 Ounce			240 Penny-weight.
12 Ounces make 1 Pound			12 Ounces.
25 Pounds Troy 1 Quarter C.			
100 Pounds make 1 Hund. Wt.			
20 Hundreds 1 Tun of Gold, &c.			

THEREFORE a Tun of Gold at 4 l. the Ounce, comes to 96000 l. And a Tun of Silver at 5 s. 2 d. the Ounce, comes to 6200 l.

NOTE, by Troy-weights are weighed Jewels, Gold, Silver, Corn, Bread, Amber, Electuaries, and all Liquors; a Pound of Water, Wine, &c. being a Pint.

2. Of Apothecaries Weight.

THE Apothecaries divide a Pound Troy into Ounces, Drams, Scruples and Grains; an account of which, and the Characters or Marks they make use of, are in the following Table:

20 Grains are 1 Scruple, mark'd $\mathfrak{s}$	In a Pound are	{	5760 Grains.
3 Scruples 1 Dram ——— $\mathfrak{d}$			288 Scruples.
8 Drams 1 Ounce ——— $\mathfrak{o}$			96 Drams.
12 Ounces 1 Pound, as before lb			12 Ounces.

BY these Weights the Apothecaries compound their Medicines; but they buy and sell their Drugs by Avoirdupoise Weight.

3. Of Avoirdupoise-Weight.

BY this Weight are weighed all Course or Drassy Goods, that are subject to Waste; such as Grocery Wares, Physical Drugs, Allum, Cheese, Copper, Coperas, Flax, Flesh, Hemp, Iron, Ledd, Pitch, Rozen, Salt, Soap, Steel, Tallow, Tar, Tin, Wax, and the like. The Weights are as in the following Table.

16 Drains is 1 Ounce.	In one Tun are	573440 Drains.
16 Ounces 1 Pound.		35840 Ounces.
28 Pounds 1 Qu. C.		2240 Pounds.
56 Pound 1 Half C.		20 Hundred.
84 Pound 3 Qu. Hun.		Note, in Wool 7 Pound is 1
112 Pound 1 Hundred.		Clove, 2 Cloves 1 Stone, 2
10 1 C. 1 Fodder Ledd.		Stone 1 Tod, 6 Todd and half 1
20 C. 1 Tun or Ton.		Wey, 2 Weys 1 Sack, 12 Sacks 1 Last

III. Of the MEASURES of this Nation.

1. Of Long Measure.

THIS Measure is (as it is generally agreed) deriv'd from the Length of a Barly-Corn, taken out of the Middle of the Ear, and well dried; 3 of which make one Inch, from whence the rest, as in this Table:

3 Barly-corns make 1 Inch.	In a Mile are	190080 Barly-corns.
12 Inches ——— 1 Foot.		63360 Inches.
3 Feet ——— 1 Yard.		5280 Feet.
5 1/2 Yards — 1 Pole or Perch.		1760 Yards.
40 Poles ——— 1 Furlong.		320 Poles or Perch.
8 Furlongs ——— 1 Mile.		8 Furlongs.

Note, 4 Nails are 1 quarter of a yard, 5 Nails 1 qu. of an Ell-English, 4 qu. or 16 Nails 1 Yard, 2 Yards 1 Fathom, 1 1/2 yard is 1 English Ell.

NOTE also, that 40 Poles (or Perches) in length, and 4 in breadth, are one Statute-Acre of Land, or 160 square Perch, or 4840 square Yards, are one Statute-Acre. And according to the best account is yet known, the true Circumference of the Earth is 24899 English Miles.

2. Of Liquid Measure.

LIQUID Measures are of two sorts; one for Wine, and the other for Ale and Beer. The Wine-Gallon is esteem'd to be 231 Cubick Inches; and is deriv'd from Troy-weight; for by the Statute of the 9th of Henry 3. and the 51st of the same Hen. 3. and the 12th Hen. 7. and some others, it is enacted, that Eight pound Troy-weight of Wheat gather'd out of the middle of the Ear, and well dry'd, should make One Gallon of Wine Measure. See the following Table.

231 solid Inches are 1 Gall.	In 1	6 Tierce, or 252 Gall.
42 Gallons — 1 Tierce.	Tun	4 Hogheads.
63 Gallons, or } 1 Hogf.	are	2 Pipes or Butts.
1 1/2 Tierce		Note, 18 Gallons make 1 Run-
2 Hogheads — 1 Pipe.		let, and 31 1/2 Gallons make one
2 Pipes — 1 Tun.		Wine or Vinegar Barrel.

BY this Measure all *Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Strong wa-*
ters, Syder, Perry, Mead, Vinegar, Oyl and Honey are measur'd.

NOTE, a Tun of Wine weighs 17 Hundred of *Averdupoise* weight.

3. Of Ale-Measure used in London.

THE Ale and Beer-Gallons are equal, being 282 Solid Inches, from whence the following Table is deriv'd.

282 Cubick Inches make 1 Gall.	In one	9024 Cu. Inch.
8 Gall. make 1 Firkin.	Barrel	32 Gallons.
2 Firkins — 1 Kilderkin.	are	4 Firkins.
2 Kilderkins — 1 Barrel.		2 Kilderk.
1 1/2 Barrel, or } make 1 Hog-		Note, a Firkin of Soap, or
48 Gallons, } shead.		Herrings, the same, as Ale.

4. Beer Measure in London.

282 Solid Inches are 1 Gall.	In one	10152 Solid Inches.
9 Gallons — 1 Firkin.	Beer-	36 Gallons.
2 Firkins — 1 Kilderkin.	Barrel	4 Firkins.
2 Kilderkins — 1 Barrel.	are	2 Kilderkins.
1 1/2 Barrel or } 1 Hog-		
54 Gallons } shead.		

THESE are the Measures of *Wine and Ale* in the *Liber-*
ties and City of London only. But in all other Places of
England, the Firkin both of *Ale* and *Beer* are to be the
 same (namely, 8 Gallons and an half) by the Statute of
 Excise made in the year 1689; and the rest as in the fol-
 lowing Table.

5. Beer and Ale Measure throughout England (except London.)

282 Solid Inches — 1 Gall.	In one	9586 Cubic Inches.
8 1/2 Gallons — 1 Firkin.	Barrel	34 Gallons.
2 Firkins — 1 Kilder.	are	4 Firkins.
2 Kilderkins — 1 Barrel.		2 Kilderkins.
1 1/2 Barrel — 1 Hogsh.		
54 Gallons — 1 Ho. sh.		

6. Of Dry Measure.

THE Corn-Gallon now is less than formerly; for then
 it was 272 1/4 of Cubic Inches; whereas now it is but

268 $\frac{1}{4}$. This Later Measure was settled by *Act of Parliament* made in 1697. in which are these Words: *EVERY Round Bushel with a plain and even Bottom, being made Eighteen Inches and an half wide throughout, and Eight Inches deep, should be esteemed a Legal Winchester Bushel, according to the Standard in his Majesty's Exchequer.*

ACCORDING to this Standard, a Bushel of Corn will contain 2150 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cubic Inches, and the rest as in this Table.

268 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cub. Inches make 1 Gall.

2 Gallons ——— 1 Peck.

4 Pecks ——— 1 Bushel.

8 Bushels (or Strikes) 1 Quarter.

5 Quarters ——— 1 Wey.

2 Weys ——— 1 Last.

In one Quarter are { 7203 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sol. In.
64 Gallons.
32 Pecks.
8 Bushels.

Note, 4 Bush. are a Combe,
36 Bush. a Chald. of Coals.

IN all these Measures of Capacity (viz.) of Wine, Ale, Beer, and Corn, we have begun their Measures from One Gallon. But the Gallon is divided into Pottles, Quarts and Pints; which, because they are the same in all of them, one Table will serve.

2 Pints make 1 Quart.

2 Quarts ——— 1 Pottle.

2 Pottles ——— 1 Gallon.

In one Gallon are { 8 Pints.
4 Quarts.
2 Pottles.

IV. Of TIME.

TIME is measured by Years, Months, Days, Hours, Minutes, (marked thus ") and Seconds (marked thus ") a Table whereof follows.

60" (Seconds) are 1 Minute.

60' (Minutes) ——— 1 Hour.

24 Hours ——— 1 Natural Day.

7 Days ——— 1 Week.

4 Weeks ——— 1 Month.

13 Months 1 Day } 1 Solar
and 6 Hours } Year.

In a Year are { 31557600 Seconds.
525960 Minutes.
8766 Hours.
365 Days 6 Hours.
Note, the Year is sometimes divided into 12 Calendar Months, which is the Subject of most Almanacks.

THERE is another Measure of the Motion of the Heavenly Bodies, where 60" is 1 Minute, 60' (or Miles) or 4 of Time, is 1 Degree, 30' (Degrees) 1 Sign of the Zodiac, 12 Signs one Revolution of the whole Sphere: but this belonging more to the Astronomer than to the Tradesman, I shall say no more of it.

V. *Tables of DOZENS.*

THERE are several Commodities sold by the *Dozens*; a Table whereof follows.

12 Ps. or Things are 1 Doz.	In a	{	1728 Ps. or Things
12 Doz. are 1 small Gros.	great		144 Dozen,
12 Small Gros, 1 Great Gros. Gros are,			12 small Gros.

VI. *Of Square or Superficial Measure.*

BY this Measure are measured *Land, Boards, Wainscot, Flooring,* and several other Things: The Table whereof follows.

16 Quarters of } 1 Inch.	{	4014489600 Square In.
an Inch make }		27878400 — Feet.
144 Inches — 1 Foot.		3097600 — Yards.
9 Foot — 1 Yard.	In one	102400 — Poles.
30 1/2 Yards — 1 Pole.	Square	2560 — Roods.
4 Pole long and } 1 Qu.	Mile	640 — Acres.
1 broad, } Acre	are,	Note, the solid Inch (or Cu-
4 Qu. or Roods, 1 Acre.		bic Inch) is 12 Inches long
640 Acres — 1 Mile.		12 broad, and 12 Thick, or
		1728 solid Inches, used in
		measuring Timber, Stone, &c.

VII. *Of Things sold by Wholesale.*

THERE are several Things that are sold Whole-sale by the *Thousand*, by the *Long-hundred* (of six Score to the Hundred:) By the *Short-hundred* (of five Score to the Hundred.) By the *Gross*. By the *Barrel*. By the *Load*, &c. With several other Things that ought to be known by *Tradesmen* and *Chapmen*.

1. *Things sold in Wholesale by the Thousand, are,*

BILLETS, Bricks, Chair-Nails, Cuttle-bones, Copper, Spangles, Flanders-Tiles, Goose-Quills, Hoops, Lantern-Horns, Lamperns, Pack and Sale Needles, Pomgranets, Pieces of Box Wood for Combs, Roe-Buck and Staggs Tips, Oranges and Lemmons, Squirril-Skins, Slate and Hilling Stones, Tazels, Thimbles, Trunnels, Tacks, Ox-bones, Ox-horns, Yards of Cloth-Lift. **NOTE**, Pins and small Needles are sold by the 1000 Dozen. Note also, the thousand Herrings is 1200.

2. *Things*

30 Things Sold by the L. and Sh. Hundr. &c.

2. Things sold in Wholesale, by six Scores, or 120's

BALKS, Barlings, Kariel-boards, and Pipe-boards, Bompsars, Bowlaves, Cant-Spars, Capravens, Codfish, Colofish, Coney-Skins, Deal-boards, Eggs, Ells of Canvas (except Strip'd, Tufted or Quilted) Ells of Drilling, Herrings, Headings for Pikes, Hogthead-Staves, Lingfish, Lambskins, Nails, Newland-fish, Oars, Pack-Duck, Stock-fish, Stag-skins; also, *Hamborough, Hannover, Irish, Muscovia, Slesia, Westphalia, &c.* Linnen Cloth. NOTE, The great Hundred of Clap-board is 24 small, or 2880.

3. Things of five Score to the Hundred Weight.

BRASS, and Latin Manufacture, Capers, China-Roots, Crossbow-Thread, Ginger, Horse Tails with Hair, Indigo, Thrums.

4. Things bought and sold in Wholesale by the great Gross.

METAL-Buttons, Glass-Buttons, Thread and Silk-Buttons, Hair and Handkercher-Buttons, Cap-Hooks, Playing Cards, Comb and Spectacle-Cases, Lightwood Combs, Box Combs, Chess-Men, Thread and Silk Points, Tobacco-Pipes.

5. Barrels of sundry Commodities.

Anchovies — 35 Pounds.	Railons — 1 C. Weight.
— Double Barrel — 60 Pounds.	Oil — 31½ Gallons.
Nuts or Apples — 3 Bushels.	Gunpowder — 1 Hund. Wt.
Oarmeal, Potash, or Barrillia	Soap — 240 lb.
200 Pound.	Butter — 224 lb.
Salmon, or Eels 42 Gallons.	Herrings — 32 Gallons.
White or black Plates 300 Pla.	The Barrel of Spanish To-
Candles — 10 dozen Pound.	bacco is any quantity
Figgs from o. C. ½ 14 lb. to	from 2 to 3 Hundred
2½ C.	Weight.

VIII. Of Timber.

THIRTY four solid Feet of Timber make 1 Tun, and 50 Foot of unhewed Timber make 1 Load; also,

600 Foot of 1 Inch Plank	} Make One Load.
400 Foot of 1½ Inch Plank	
300 Foot of 2 Inch Plank	
200 Foot of 3 Inch Plank	
150 Foot of 4 Inch Plank	

IX. Observ.

IX. Observations of several other Particulars.

OF Hay, the North Country Stone is 14 lb. four Stone of which, or 56 lb. is one Truss: But of New-Hay, 60 lb. is one Truss in the Months called June and August (on forfeiture of 18 s. the Truss by the Statute) and the Load is 36 Truss of Old Hay, at 56 lb. the Truss.

OF Iron and Shot, 14 lb. is one Stone; 2 Stone one quarter of a Hundred, &c. as in Averdupoize Weight. The same Stone is Mens Weight that ride Races.

IN Essex they weigh Cheese and Butter by the Clove of 8 Pounds, and 31 Cloves, or 248 lb. to the Wey. But in Suffolk they allow 42 Cloves, or 336 lb. to the Wey.

WHERE Sea-Coal and Salt are measured by the Corn Measure, they are Heaped, or else they are five striked Picks to the Bushel: 36 such Bushels in a Chaldron of Sea-Coal, and 21 Chaldron to the Score. Note, Salt is now sold by Weight.

IN some Parts of England they sell 9 Strikes of Oats to the Quarter.

Ten Hides (or Skins of Leather) are called a Dicker.

Sixty Skins of Parchment or Vellum, is a Roll.

Five Hundred Sheets of Paper, or 20 Quire is a Ream, and ten Reams a Bale.

Five Hundred Bricks is one Load.

TA R E is an allowance in Merchandize, made to the Buyer by the Merchant, for the weight of the Bag, Cask, Chest, Hoghead, &c. called Tare; Neat is the weight of the Commodity it self, after the Tare is subtracted. Thus if I buy 5 C. Weight of Tobacco, and put it into a Hoghead that weighs half a Hundred; then the whole weight 5 C. and a half, is called Gross, the half Hundred is called Tare, and the 5 C. is called the Neat Weight, which is found by subtracting the Tare out of the Gross.

X. Of Sterling Silver and Gold.

AND thus have you an account of the Weights and Measures of this Nation, with several other useful Particulars, some of which every Tradesman and Chapman may have occasion to make use of in his daily Employment. But let his Business be what it will, or whatever Weights or Measures he useth, or Goods he deals in, yet MONEY being

ing the chief Ingredient, and grand Instrument, for the carrying on of all kinds of Business: Every one ought to be thoroughly acquainted with its true Nature, Value and Goodness. A Table of its present Value, you had before; I shall now proceed to consider it more particularly; and the Reason why it is called Sterling Money.

GOLD, in its Purity, without any mixture of the Metal with it, is of such a Nature, that it will endure the Fire without wasting, tho' it be kept continually melted.

FINE Silver, in its purity, will waste but a very little by being in the Fire any reasonable time; but Copper, Tin, Lead, &c. will not only waste, but may be burnt to a Powder, that will swim upon melted Gold, or Silver, and may be scum'd off from them.

BOTH Gold and Silver in their purity, are so very soft and flexible, that you may bend it any ways like Lead, and is unfit to make either Money, or any other Utensils, until it be hardened, or alloyed with Copper or Brass; and that proportion, or quantity of Copper or Brass that is to be mixed with Gold or Silver, is call'd the **STANDARD**.

IT is now about eight Hundred Years that **Osbright**, a Saxon King of Northumberland, fixed that Standard that continues to this Day; for he order'd that eleven Ounces of pure Gold, and one Ounce of Copper Alloy, should be the Standard of one Pound Troy Weight, for Gold Coin; also, that Eleven Ounces two Penny Weights Troy Weight of Silver, in its purity, and Eighteen Penny Weights of Alloy of Copper, should be the Standard for one Pound Troy of Silver; and because the Men that Coined it, were sent for from the East part of Germany, and called **Easterlings**; therefore the said mixture was called **Sterling**: (Or, as others say) that the first Money that was Coined in England, was at a Place call'd **Sterling**, whence Money made of the Gold and Silver of the Standards or Weights of each Metal was call'd **Sterling Money**.

BUT let the Quantity be what it will, more or less of fine Gold, if you divide it into 24 equal Parts, and 22 of those Parts be mixed with two of the like Parts of Copper, That mixture is **Standard Gold**, or **Sterling Gold**, and these Parts are call'd **Carrats**, (so that a **Carrat** is not any certain Quantity, but the 24th Part of any Quantity or Weight) and those **Carrats** are divided into four equal Parts, which

Gold

Of Standard, or Sterling Money, 33

Goldsmiths and Minters call *Grains of a Carract*. (Note, the French and Spanish Gold, are very near the same Standard as the English.)

BUT in Silver, its fineness is reckon'd by *Peny Weights* Troy.

WHEN the said *Osbright* settled the Standard, the Ounce Troy of Silver was divided into 20 Pence, and then was valued at 20 Pence (from whence the 20th part of an Ounce is call'd a Penny Weight;) and so continued till Henry the VI's Time, who valued the Ounce at 30 Pence, and then the former Pence or Pieces went for three half-pence, and so continued till Edward IV. and then the same Ounce went for forty Pence, and each of the aforeaid Pieces went for two Pence; but in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, the said Ounce was valued at 60 Pence, and then the Penny-Weight was three Pence in value.

TO know when any Gold or Silver is *finer than Standard* (called better,) or *coarser than Standard* (called worse.) The Goldsmith or Refiner makes an *Assay* or *Trial*, thus:

THEY take a small Quantity of such Gold as they intend to try, and weigh it very exactly: Then they put it into a *Crucible*, and melt it in a strong Fire, so long, that there be any Copper or Alloy mix'd with it, that Alloy may be consumed or burnt away: When it is cold they weigh it very exactly again, and if it is the same Weight as at first, they conclude it is *fine Gold*, without any Alloy; if it hath lost a fourth and twentieth part, they call it *3 Carracts fine*, (or one Carract better than Standard.) If it has lost two Parts of the 24 Parts, it is call'd *22 Carracts fine* (or Standard.) If it has lost three Parts out of 24, it is call'd *21 Carracts fine*, (or one Carract worse than Sterling, or than the Standard) &c. The like they do in their *Assay* on Silver, only they reckon its loss by Penny-Weights.

AND when Merchants exchange the Coins of one Country for those of another, they do it not by *Tale* or by *Estimation* (which very often alter) but by the *intrinsic Value*, and according the *Weights of Gold and Silver* in its purity, which equally they call the *P A R*.

The present Value of Sterling Gold, 1710.

One Pound is worth

48 00 00

34 To the Goodness of Money exactly.

One Ounce is worth 04 00 00.

One Penny-weight is worth 00 04 00.

One Grain is worth 00 00 02.

The present Value of Silver Sterling 1710.

One Pound is worth 3 2 0 0.

One Ounce is worth 0 5 2 0.

One Penny-weight is worth 0 3 0 0.

One Grain is worth 0 0 0 0.

NOTE, Some Gold is alloy'd with Silver, and is called *Crown Gold*, and looks of a pale Yellow. But *Old Gold* is mostly alloy'd with Copper, which makes it of a redish Colour.

XI. I SHALL now conclude this *Article* with an Experiment (which is a Novelty to most People), and that is, to know the *Goodness of Money* by its *Specifick Gravity*; that is, by *double Weighing* it, first in the *Air*, and then in *Water*. In order to which, I shall here set down a Table of the *Weight in Air*, and also the *Weight in Water* of some of the most *Current Coins of Gold and Silver* in this Kingdom, in *Troy-Weight*.

Gold Coins.	Wt. in Air.	Wt. in Fr. Wa.	By this Table you see
	dwt. gr.	dwt. gr.	
Guinea	5 9	5 1	2 Guinea weighs 5 Penny-weights and 9 Grains in the open Air; and but 5 Penny-weights, 1 Grain and Three Fifths of a Grain in Fresh Water; and the like understand of the other Coins both of Gold and Silver.
Jacobus 22 s.	6 6	5 21	
Ch. or Ja. 20 s.	5 18	5 10	
French } Pistole	4 8	4 2	
Spanish }			
Silver	dwt. gr.	dwt. gr.	
Five Shillings	16 8	17 11	
Half a Crown	9 16	8 17	
A Shilling	3 20	3 11	
Six pence	1 22	1 17	

The Practice is thus:

FIRST, Weigh your *Guinea*, or *Crown* (or any other piece) as you use to do in the open Air; and if your *Guinea* weighs Five Penny-weights and nine Grains, as in the Table, it is true Weight.

THEN take a *Dish*, and setting it on any smooth place,

take a Trencher, or such like of equal Thickness, (as near as you can guess) of the Bottom of your Dish, that putting one Scale in the Dish, and the other on the Trencher, the Beam may hang even. Then fill the Dish three parts full of Fresh Water; and putting one of the Scales into it, it will become lighter than the other; which you must make even with a bit of Lead, or some such thing. Then put in your Guinea, and if it weighs 5 Penny-weight, one Grain and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Grain, it is a good one; otherwise not.

SO if weighing a *Five Shilling Piece* in the Air you find it 19 Penny-weights and 8 Grains and an half it is true Weight; Then weighing it in Water, if you find it 17 *wt.* 11 Grains, and a Fifth part of a Grain, your Money is good; otherwise not: and the like of any other piece. And this is one of the *exactest ways to try the Goodness of Money, that ever was invented.*

NOTE, Good Money may want of Weight: and then you must abate for it accordingly, when you weigh it in Water.

XII. I Should now come to give the Tradesman and Chapman several Rules how readily to Cast up the Prices of his Commodities by his Head; and some to do it by Pen and Ink; but in order to it, it is very convenient to get the ensuing Table by heart, which will be a wonderful Assistance towards the doing of it.

s. d.	d.	
20 pence is 1 8	2 Shillings is 24	Or 2 times 12 is 24
30 pence is 2 6	3 Shillings is 36	3 times 12 is 36
40 pence is 3 4	4 Shillings is 48	4 times 12 is 48
50 pence is 4 2	5 Shillings is 60	5 times 12 is 60
60 pence is 5 0	6 Shillings is 72	6 times 12 is 72
70 pence is 5 10	7 Shillings is 84	7 times 12 is 84
80 pence is 6 8	8 Shillings is 96	8 times 12 is 96
90 pence is 7 6	9 Shillings is 108	9 times 12 is 108
100 pence is 8 4	10 Shillings is 120	10 times 12 is 120
110 pence is 9 2	11 Shillings is 132	11 times 12 is 132
120 pence is 10 0	12 Shillings is 144	12 times 12 is 144

XIII. Multiplication Table.

Once 1 is 1	4 times 6 is 24	7 times 4 is 28
2 times 2 is 4	4 times 7 is 28	7 times 5 is 35
2 times 3 is 6	4 times 8 is 32	7 times 6 is 42
2 times 4 is 8	4 times 9 is 36	7 times 7 is 49
2 times 5 is 10	5 times 2 is 10	7 times 8 is 56
2 times 6 is 12	5 times 3 is 15	7 times 9 is 63
2 times 7 is 14	5 times 4 is 20	8 times 2 is 16
2 times 8 is 16	5 times 5 is 25	8 times 3 is 24
2 times 9 is 18	5 times 6 is 30	8 times 4 is 32
3 times 2 is 6	5 times 7 is 35	8 times 5 is 40
3 times 3 is 9	5 times 8 is 40	8 times 6 is 48
3 times 4 is 12	5 times 9 is 45	8 times 7 is 56
3 times 5 is 15	6 times 2 is 12	8 times 8 is 64
3 times 6 is 18	6 times 3 is 18	8 times 9 is 72
3 times 7 is 21	6 times 4 is 24	9 times 2 is 18
3 times 8 is 24	6 times 5 is 30	9 times 3 is 27
3 times 9 is 27	6 times 6 is 36	9 times 4 is 36
4 times 2 is 8	6 times 7 is 42	9 times 5 is 45
4 times 3 is 12	6 times 8 is 48	9 times 6 is 54
4 times 4 is 16	6 times 9 is 54	9 times 7 is 63
4 times 5 is 20	7 times 2 is 14	9 times 8 is 72
4 times 6 is 24	7 times 3 is 21	9 times 9 is 81

THE Table of Pence is very convenient to assist you in reckoning up the Pence in a Sum of Money.

THE Tables to turn Shillings into Pence, and to multiply by 12 (which in effect are all one) are very useful also, as you will see hereafter.

BUT the Table of Multiplication is the most useful of all others in Business; and I have put it down very plain, that Parents may employ their Children to get by heart so very useful an Assistant in all the Affairs of Life, that depend upon Numbers.

AND if Chapmen could Multiply or Divide by a single Figure, it would be of incredible advantage.

THERE are few Persons but can reckon up a Sum of Pounds, carrying 1 for every 10, and putting down the Overplus. Now they that can do but thus far, and have got the Table by heart, may easily learn to multiply by a single Figure, as I shall now shew you.

XIV. To Multiply by a Single Figure; also with a Single Figure with Cyphers following, viz. 20, 60, 500, &c.

IN 642 Crowns how many Shillings? If I multiply this by 5, to make the given Number 5 times so many, I have my Desire.

TO do which, put down the 642 with the 5 that you are to multiply by, under the Figure, to the Right hand, drawing a Line under both (as you see in the Margin.) Then multiply the 5 first into that 2, and then all the rest in order as they stand, setting down the odd, and carrying One for every 10, to the next, thus: Say 5 times 2 is 10; set down a (0) and carry 1. Then 5 times 4 is 20, and that I carried is 21; put down (1) and carry (2.) Then 5 times 6 is 30, and 2 that I carried is (32,) which being the last Figure, I set it all down, and the whole Sum is 3210, and so many Shillings there are in 642 Crowns.

NOTE, if one or more Cyphers follow a Figure, put them down first, and then proceed as before. I would know how many Pence there are in 76 Nobles? Put down 76 (as in the Margin) and because there are 80 pence in one Noble, I put 80 under 76, and proceed as you see in the Margin. First under the (0) I put down another (0); then I say, 8 times 6 is 48. I put down 8, and carry 4. Then 8 times 7 is 56, and 4 I carried is (60) which I put down, and the whole is 6080, and so many Pence there are in 76 Nobles. See the following Example:

452	89708	245	89912	512
<u>7</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>
3164	5382480	122500	809208	2136

And the like for any other.

XV. To Divide by a Single Figure, or by a Single Figure with Cyphers annexed, viz. by 10, 20, 400, 6000, &c.

TO Divide a Number, is to part it into as many parts as we please; Or it is to find the fourth, fifth, sixth, twentieth, eightieth, or any other part whatsoever of any given Number.

The Table of Multiplication is of admirable use in this aff. For if I ask how many times 8 is in 48, I know that 6 times 8 can be taken out of it; because 6 times 8 is 48.

Also if I ask how many Fives there is in 25. I know there are 5, and one over, because 5 times 5 is 25. And taking 25 out of 26, there remains 1. And the like of any other. Now,

To Divide by a single Figure.

SET down the *Number to be Divided*, and on the Left-Hand make a little hook, and there set down the *Divisor*, or the *Number you would Divide it by*. For Example.

SUPPOSE I would know how many *Shillings* there were in 396 *Groats*.

IF I Divide this Number by 3. to find the third Part, I have my desire; to do which, I put down the Figures thus.

THEN I ask, How many times 3 is there in the first Figure following? Then 3) 396
how many times 3 in the next two, and so on in Order, putting down the Number of times Below, under each Figure; Thus, How many times 3 in 3? The answer is 1 time; the 1 I put down under. Then I say how many times 3 in 9? The Answer is 3 times; which 3 I put under the 9. Lastly, How many times 3 in 6? and there is 2 times, which putting down, the whole is 132, and that is the Number of *Shillings* in 396 *Groats*.

NOTE, If after you ask how many times you must take, and if when you have taken it out of your Number, any Figure should remain, you must reckon that Figure, so many Tens to be prefixt to the next following Figure. Thus, to Divide 3217 by 5, do thus:

SAY how many times 5 is there in 32? and it is 6 times, which 6 put under, but there remains (2) which (2) is 2 Tens (or 20) to be prefixt before 1, the next following Figure, and makes 21; Then say, how many times 5 in 21? and there is 4 times, and (1) remains, which (1) to be prefixt to the following 7, and then it makes it 17. Then how many times 5 in 17? and there is 3, and 2 remains; which, because my Sum is ended, I make a dash between, and place it after. So the 5th part of 3217 is 643, and there is two odd ones over.

NOTE, If you Divide by Figures, with one or more Cyphers annexed, cut off the same Number of Figures in the

Number to be Divided, which is part of the Remainder
Examples,

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) 528 \\ \underline{132} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7) 6000 \\ \underline{8371} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 8.0) 4063 \\ \underline{623} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 9.00) 52181 \\ \underline{579752} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) 6433 \\ \underline{8041} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 70) 67810 \\ \underline{96169} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3) 4567890 \\ \underline{1522630} \end{array}$$

XVI. How to cast up Expences, the Price of Goods, &c. by
Divers easy Rules.

1. **B**y knowing your Weekly Expences, to know what
it cost in the Year.

The Farthings in each Week doth make appear,
The Shillings and the Pence spent in the Year.

Examples. I PAY Seven Farthings a Week to the Poor,
what doth it cost in the Year? Answer, Seven Shillings
seven Pence.

I PAY a Chair-Woman Six Pence half Penny a Week.
What do I give her a Year? Answer, Six Pence half Pen-
ny is 26 Farthings; that is, according to the Rule, 25
Shillings, and 26 Pence; that is in all 28 s. and 2 d. the
Year.

2. **B**y knowing your Daily Expences, to find out what
it costs in a Year.

Number the Penies of each days Expence,
How many Pounds and Angels, Groats and Pence,
You spend within the Years Circumference.

Examples. A HORSE lies me in Ten Pence the day,
what is that the Year? Answer. Ten Pounds 10 Angels
(which makes 15 l.) 10 Groats, which makes 15 l. 3 s.
and 4 d.) and 10 d. So the whole is 15 l. 4 s. 2 d. the Year.

A Glass-Man allows his Journeyman 1 d. 8 d. the Day
throughout the Year. What must he receive at the Years
end? Answer. 1 s. and 8 d. is 20 d. So he must have 20
Pounds, 20 Angels, (which makes 30 l.) 20 Groats,
(which makes 30 l. 6 s. and 8 d.) and 20 Pence, which
makes in all 30 l. 8 s. and 4 d. and so much his Wages
comes to.

THE Transils of my Trade, costs me, one Day with an-
other, 2 s. and 7 d. What is that a Year? Answer. 2 s.
and 7 d. is 31 Pence. Therefore it costs in the Year 31 l.
and 31 Angels (which makes 45 l. 10 s.) or 31 Groats

40 To Cast up Things by the Head.

or 10 s. 4 d. (which makes 46 l. 6 s. 4 d.) or 31 s. or 21 s. 7 d. which makes in all 46 l. 2 s. 11 d.

3. BY knowing your Yearly Expence, to know what it costs a Day.

"The Third part of the Pounds you Yearly have,
Yield Two pence every day to spend or save.

Examples. I HAVE a Hundred Pounds out at Interest, which brings me in 6 l. a Year, What is that a Day?

Answer. A Third part of 6 is 2, and so many Two pences it yields me for Interest each Day, or 4 d. a Day.

I HAVE a Child at Board, at 15 l. a Year, What doth it Daily cost me? A Third part of 15 is 5 Two-pences, each Day.

NOTE, If when you have taken a Third part, there should any thing remain, for each one that remains, add Three Farthings to the Two pences.

Example. At 4 l. a Years Rent, What is that a Day?

Answer. A Third part of 4 yields 1 Two Pence; but there being 1 remaining, I add three Farthings to it, so my House lies me in 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ a Day, Rent.

I HAVE an Annuity, or yearly Rent Charge of 14 l. per Annum free without Taxes, what doth it yield me a day?

Answer. A Third part of 14 yields 4 Two-pences (or 8 d.) and 2 remains, for which I add three Half-pence, so it yields me 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ each day.

I HAVE a Salary of 20 l. per Ann. what is that a Day? A d. 13 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

I RENT a Living of 68 l. a Year, what is that a day? *Ans.* 3 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

NOTE, If the Number of Pounds, exceeds the Number of the Translators of the Bible, in Ptolomeys time, (which are said to be 72) you must abate One Pound. If they exceed twice that Number, (viz. 144.) you must abate two Pounds. If thrice that Number, (viz. 216.) you must abate 3 Pounds, &c. Examples.

I AM to receive at the Years End 91 l. what is that each day? *Ans.* because 91 is above 72. I abate 1. and so reckon it but 90 l. a third part whereof is 30 Two-pences or 3 s. each day, 200 so much it comes to.

A GENTLEMAN lays up One Year with another 146 l. how much must he lay by one day with another? *Ans.* because 146 is above twice 72. and less than thrice, I abate

To Cast up Things by the Head. 41

21. and so take 144 for 140 l. and a third part of 144, is 48 Two pences, being just 8 s. and so much doth he save each Day. I have been the longer upon this Rule, because it is so very necessary, and was never before published by any, as are several of the following, being invented by the Author.

4. **KNOWING** the Price of one, to know what the Long Hundred of 120 each, comes to.

" How many Pence you give for each one thing,

" So many Angels the Long-Hundreds bring.

Examples. IF I buy a hundred of Deal-Boards, at 18 Pence a piece. What do they come to? *Answer*, 18 Angels, or 9 Pound.

I SELL Canvas at 21 d. the Ell, What is that a Hundred? *Answer*, 10 l. 10 s.

NOTE, If it cost any odd Farthings, for every Farthing add half a Crown.

WHAT comes one Hundred of Staggs-Skins to, at 22 d. each? *Answer*, 22 Angels and a half Crown, (or 11 l. 2 s. 6 d.)

IF I buy Irish Cloath at 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ the Ell, What doth it come to the 100 Ells (or 120 Ells) *Answer*. Eight Angels and three half Crowns, or 4 l. 7 s. 6 d.

5. **BY** knowing the Price of the Long-Hundred (or 120) to know what one cost.

(stands in,

" Double the Sterling-Pounds that the Long Hundred

" So many Pence ONE costs, — for odd half Crowns add (Farthings.

Examples. A HUNDRED of Lamb-Skins are sold for 2 l. 10 s. What is that a piece, I double 2 l. and it yields 4 d. and for 4 half Crowns (which is 10 s.) I add 4 Farthings; so they cost 5 Pence a piece.

What comes Cony-Skins a piece to, when the Hundred is sold for 3 l. Sterling? *Ans.* 6 d.

6. **BY** knowing the price of one Pound Weight, to know what the Hundred Weight (of 112 Pounds to the Hundred.)

" Number the Farthings that each Pound doth cost,

" Doubled, yields Shillings; add as many Groats.

IF a Pound of Starch cost 5 Farthings, what will the C. wt. *Ans.* I double 5, yields 10 s. to which I add 5 Groats, which is in all 11 s. 8 d.

Sugar, at 4 d. the Pound, what is that the C. wt. *Ans.* 4 d. is 8 Farthings, this doubled is 3 s. to which add 18 Groats (or 6 s.) makes in all 4 s. or 2 l. 2 s.

42 Rules to call up Things by the Head.

ANOTHER Rule by Half pence.

"As many *Half-pence*, that each *Pound* doth cost,

"So many *Crowns*, the *Hundred*, bating so many *Groats*.

CURRENTS at 5 d. the lb. what comes the C. wt.
m? *Ans.* 5 d. is 11 *Half-pence*, so the C. comes to 11
Crowns (or 55 s.) bating 11 *Groats* (or 3 s. 8 d.) that is,
51 s. 4 d. or 2 l. 11 s. 4 d. in all.

RAISINS at 6 d. the lb. what comes it to a C? *Ans.*
12 *Crowns*, or 3 l. but 12 *Groats* (or 4 s.) that is 2 l.
10 s. 0 d. the C.

ANOTHER Rule by Half-pence.

"Each *Half penny* a *Pound*, that's sold, or bought,

"Yeilds four times *Shillings*, twice as many *Crowns*.

ANOTHER Rule when the *Pounds* cost even *Pence*.

"Each *Penny* which a *Pound* of Goods is bought for,

"You give nine times so many *Shillings*, once so many
(*Groats* for.

TO those that have got the *Table of Multiplication* by
Heard, these Rules will be exceeding easie, and very ready.
Examples: Cheese at 2 d. the *Pound*, what is that by the
Hundred? *Ans.* 2 d. is 5 *Half pence*; then by the last
Rule for *Half-pence*, the C. comes to 4 times 5 *Shillings*,
and twice 5 *Groats*; that is 20 s. and 10 *Groats* (or 23 s.
4 d.)

ANY Goods whatsoever, at 5 d. the lb. what comes
the C. to? *Ans.* 5 d. is 11 *Half-pence*, therefore the C.
comes to 4 times 11 s. (or 44 s.) and twice 11 *Groats* (or
7 s. 4 d.) in all 2 l. 11 s. 4 d.

AT 8 d. the lb. what comes the C. weight to? *Ans.* 9
times 8 s. (or 72 s.) and 8 *Groats* (or 2 s. 8 d.) in all 74 s.
8 d. or 3 l. 14 s. 8 d. and so for any other.

7. BY knowing what *One* cost, to know what the *short*
Hundred (or 100.) cost.

"As many *Farthings* as each single *One* doth cost,

"Twice as many *Shillings*, and once as many *Pence* the
(100 cost.

AT 2 d. the single *One*, what is that the 100? *Ans.*
2 d. is 11 *Farthings*, therefore the 100 cost twice 11 s.
(or 22 s.) and once 11 d. In all 22 s. 11 d.

ANOTHER Rule by Pence.

"As many *Penies* that each single Thing is bought for,

"Then eight times as many *Shillings*, and once as many
(*Groats* the 100

Short Rules to cast up Things by the Head. 43

LATTEN-PLATES at 2 d. each, what comes 100 to?
Ans. 8 times 2 s. (or 16 s.) and 8 Groats (or 2 s. 8 d.)
In all 18 s. 8 d.

BRASS LOCKS at 9 d. the Piece, what comes 100 to?
Ans. 8 times 9 s. (or 72 s.) and 9 Groats (or 3 s.) In all
75 s. that is 3 l. 15 s.

8. **BY** knowing the Price of each Pair, or single Thing,
to know what cost the Dozen? OR by knowing the Price
of the Dozen, to know what the small Gross cost? OR by
knowing the Price of the small Gross, to know the Price
of the great Gross? for these three Cases are the same, and
the Rule is very easie. For.

"As many Pence, so many Shillings, as many Farthings,
so many Three-pences each produceth. Example,

IF a pair of Gloves cost 8 d. what is that a Dozen?
Ans. 8 s.

IF one Pound of Hemp (or Flax) cost 9 s. what cost the
a Dozen? *Ans.* 9 s. 3 d.

IF a Dozen of Silk Buttons cost 1 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ (or 20 d. $\frac{1}{2}$)
what cost the Dozen? *Ans.* 20 s. 6 d.

AT 10 d. the small Gross of Pipe, what cost the great
Gross. *Ans.* 10 s. 9 d.

8. **BY** knowing the Price of a single Thing, to know
what the small Gross cost. OR, by knowing the
Price of the Dozen, to know what the great Gross cost.
These two Cases are the same, and is as much as to say, By
knowing what one thing cost, what cost 144.

"As many Pence, that one cost, so many Angels, and
twice so many Shillings, doth 144 cost.

KNIVES at 3 d each, what cost the lesser Gross? *Ans.*
3 l. and twice 3 s. In all 36 s. or 1 l. 16 s.

TOBACCO BOXES at 5 d the piece, what is that the
lesser Gross? *Ans.* 3 l.

ANOTHER Rule by Farthings.

"As many Farthings one costs, so many times 3 s. the
lesser Gross costs.

BUCKLES at 2 d $\frac{1}{2}$ the Pair, what is that the lesser
Gross? *Ans.* 1 d $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 Farthings, and 9 times 3 s. is 27 s.
which is the price of the lesser Gross.

BRASS BUTTONS at 4 d $\frac{1}{2}$ the Dozen, what is that
the great Gross? *Ans.* 7 times 3 s. is 21 s. the price of the
great Gross, or 1 l. 4 s.

BY

44 To Cast up Things by the Head.

9. BY knowing what one cost, to know what cost the 1000.

"As many Farthings one cost, so many Pounds and Pencees the 1000 comes to. Example.

ORANGES at 3 Farthings a piece, what is that a 1000? *Ans.* 3 l. and 3 times 10 d. (or 30 d.) In all 3 l. 2 s. 6 d.

LEMONS at 5 Farthings each, what is that a 1000? *Ans.* 5 l. 4 s. 2 d.

NEEDLES at 2 d $\frac{1}{2}$ the Dozen, what comes a 1000 Dozen to? *Ans.* 2 d $\frac{1}{2}$ is 9 Farthings, that is 9 l. and 90 d. is 7 s. 6 d. In all 9 l. 7 s. 6 d.

10. BY knowing the price of the 1000, to know nearly the price of a single one.

"As many Pounds the Thousand cost, so many Farthings each one costs.

(Note, for every 25 l. one Farthing must be abated.)

AT 10 l. the Thousand, what is that each? *Ans.* 10 Farthings (or 2 d $\frac{1}{2}$) near.

AT 36 l. the Thousand, what cost 1? *Ans.* 36 Farthings, or 9 d. but because the price is above 25 l. I abate one Farthing, so it is 8 d a piece.

11. TO turn Pounds into Marks.

"To the number of Pounds, add half its number, turns them into Marks. Examples.

IN 12 l. how many Marks? *Ans.* To 12 l add half 12 (or 6) makes 18 Marks.

IN 48 l. how many Marks? *Ans.* 48 and half 48 (or 24) is 72 Marks.

IN 32 l. how many Marks? *Ans.* 48 Marks.

NOTE, If 1 remains, it is an Angel, or 10 s. more.

IN 11 l. how many Marks? *Ans.* To 11 add half, which makes 16 Marks, and 1 Angel remains. So 21 l. is 30 Marks and an Angel.

12. TO turn Marks into Pounds.

"From the number of Marks take its third part, and the remainder is Pounds.

I BOUGHT 5 Beasts which cost 30 Marks, how many Pounds Sterling? *Ans.* A third part of 30 is 10. this taken from 30. leaves 20. and so many Pounds there is.

Note, If any remain after the third part is taken, they are Nobles.

SUPPOSE a Sheriff's Fine is 100 Marks, how many Pounds?

Pounds? A third part of 100 is 33, and 1 Noble remains. Now take 33 l. and 1 Noble from 100 l. leaves 66 l. and 2 Nobles (or 1.66. 13. 4.)

ANOTHER Rule to turn Marks into Pounds.

Double the Marks, and take a Third part, turns them into Pounds.

NOTE, if any remains they are Nobles. So in the last Quest. I double 100 and it is 200, a Third part whereof is 66 l. and 2 Nobles remain.

13. TO turn Guineas into Pounds, Shillings and Pence. Any Number of Guineas under 10 may be easily done by adding to the same Number of Pounds as many Shillings and half as many. Example.

IN 8 Guineas how many l. s. d? to 8 l. I add 8s. and 4s. in all 8 l. 12s.

IN 7 Guineas how many l. s. d? to 7 l. add 7 s. and 3 s. 6d. in all 7 l. 10 s. 6 d.

IF the Number of Guineas be Even Tens, as 10, 20, 30, 40, 80, &c. they are easily turned into l. s. d. by this Rule.

TO as many Pounds, add as many Angels, and Crowns, as there are Tens. Example, IN 40 Guineas how many l. s. d? Ans. In 40 Guineas are 4 Tens, therefore to 40 I add 14 Angels and 4 Crowns, that is 3 l. in all 43 l.

IN 70 Guineas how many l. s. d? To 70 l. I add 7 Angels and 7 Crowns (that is 3 l. 10 and 14 s. so that in all it comes to 75 l. 5 s. 6d. a little Practice will make all easy.

IN 84 Guineas, how many l. s. d? First cast up the 80, and then the 4. Thus to 80 l. I add 8 Angels, and 8 Crowns, which makes 86 l. Then the 4 Guineas is 4 l. 6 s. in all 90 l. 6 s. and the like for any other.

XVII. Some short Rules by Pen and Ink.

1. TO call up the Excise of Drink at 4 s. 9 d. the Barrel. First set down the number of Barrels, and take the 4th part, turns them into Pounds, if any remains, they are Crowns. Then, as many Pounds as there are, let the same number of Shillings under the name of Shillings, and as many Crowns as remained, let so many Three pences, under the place of Pence; then subtracting this out of the former, remains the Excise. Examples.

WHAT

46 Some Short Rules by Pen and Ink.

WHAT is to be paid for the Excise of 38 Barrels at 4s. 9d. a Barrel? *Ans.* 9 l. 8 s. 6 d. For dividing 38 by 4, it yeilds 9 l. and 2 Crowns remains, for which I put down 10 s. then, because there is 9 l. I put down 9 s. (under the 10 s.) and because there is 2 Crowns, I set down 2. *Three pences* (or 6 d.) under the place of Pence, and substracting this latter out of the former, there remains 9 l. 08. 6 d. the Answer. See more Examples.

4) 88 Barrels.

4) 55 Barrels.

4) 125 Barrels

1. 22 0 0

13 15 0

31 5 0

but 2 0

13 01

13 2 9

1 11 6

1. 20 18 0

11 38 11 3

1. 29 13 6

1. 29 13 6

NOTE. If it comes to more than 20 l. turn your Shillings into Pounds and Shillings, and do as in the first and third Examples.

TO call up the Excise on Mault, at 6 d. a Bushel, set down the number of Bushels, and cut off with your Pen, one Figure towards your right Hand, which Figure are so many Six-pences; then take the fourth part of the remaining Figures, and it yeilds Pounds; if any remain, they are Crowns. *[Note. You may add in your Mind the Six-pence cut off, to the Crowns that remain.]* Examples.

What is the Excise of 93 Strikes of Malt, at 6 d. the Strike? *Ans.* 2 l. 6 s. 6 d. For Cutting off 3 towards the right hand, those 3 are 3 Six-pences.

Then dividing 9 that remains by 4, yeilds 2 l. 1. 2. 6. 8 and 1 Crown remains, but before I put down my Crown (or 5 s.) that remains, I remember there be 3 Six-pences, to be added to it, which makes it 6 s. 6 d, which I put down as in the Margin, and all comes 10 2 l. 6 s. 6 d. which answers the Question. See more Examples.

5 Bush.	18 Bush.	14 Bush.	157 Bush.	139 Bush.
1. 0	1. 9 0	1. 12 0	3. 18 0	34. 19 6

3. **TO** call up the Land-Tax at 4s. in the Pound, Set down the Number of Pounds the yearly Value of Lands, Houses, Pensions, &c. and Multiply it by 2. Then cut

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off the last Figure towards the right hand, which are so many 2 s. and the remaining Figures are Pounds. (Note, you may double the first Figure in the Product, and set them down in s.)

WHAT comes the yearly Tax of a Salary of 52 l. per annum to, at 4 s. in the Pound? Ans. 52 l. 10 l. 8 s. 0 d. for Multiplying 52 by 2, it comes to 104, the 4 being cut off is 8 s. and the 10 that remains are l. See more Examples.

132 l. per an	88	772	66
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
264	176	154	1304
		8 s. 0 d.	0 d.

26 l. 8 s. 0 d. 17 l. 12 s. 0 d.

In these Two last, the Figure is doubled in the mind and so set down.

4 TO cast up what must the Collectors of the Taxes have for their pains, at 3 d the Pound.

SET down the Number of Pounds, and cut off the last Figure, which are so many Threepences; then divide the rest of the Figures on the left hand by 8, turns them into Pounds, and if any remain, they are Half-Crowns. [Note, before you write down the Half-Crowns, add the Threepences to them.]

SUPPOSE I Collect 113 l. per Annum, what is due to me at 3 d. the Pound? Ans. 1 l. 8 s. 3 d. for cutting off the 3 which is 9 d. I take the Eighth part of 11 which yield 1 l. and 3 Half-Crowns (or 7 s. 6 d.) remains, to which I add the 9 d. cut off gives, 1 l. 8 s. 3 d. See this and some more Examples following.

8) 113	8) 425	8) 163	8) 337
<u>80</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>264</u>
33	105	35	73
1 l. 8 s. 3 d.	5 l. 6 s. 3 d.	2 l. 2 s. 0 d.	5 l. 9 s. 3 d.

XVIII. Of Notes of Money, Bills of Exchange, &c.

WHEN Chapman borrow Money of a Friend, or owe a Sum of Money upon some Bargain; they give a Note under their hand, for the same, which (if it be not on Stamp'd Paper) must be made payable upon demand [tho' you may Trust, or do agree, not to call for it in some Weeks, or Months ensuing.]

1. *A Bill of Debt for Money borrowed.*

RECEIVED and borrowed of *Thomas Moneyman* of London, Goldsmith, One hundred Thirty Two Pounds, which I do hereby promise to pay at demand. Witness my Hand December 6. 1707.

132 l. 00. 00

Samuel Wantmoney

Note, If it be Money owing, say, [I promise to pay to *Thomas Moneyman* (as before).]

2. *A Bill of Debt for Goods Received.*

RECEIVED and had of *Joseph Tradewel*, Goods and Wares to the value of fifty four Pounds, seven Shillings, and Nine-pence Half-penny; which I do hereby promise to pay at demand. Witness my Hand, December, 20. 1707.

Li. 54. 17. 9.

Edward Needem,

SOMETIMES when Chapmen Sell Goods, or pay Money, the Buyer or Borrower gives him a Bill of Exchange, to receive it of his Correspondent, which Bill is sometimes to be paid at sight, and sometimes to be paid not till several days after sight, as followeth.

3. *A Bill of Exchange payable at sight.*

Fr^t. *Joseph Telmoney*, York, September 3. 1708.

PAY unto *Thomas Truman* or Order at demand, the Sum of Two hundred Pounds value received of *Joseph Telmoney* and place it to the Account of
At the Sun in thy loving Friend,
Cornhill, London. Abraham Plaindealer.

Or thus;

Loving Friend, York, September 5. 1708.

AT sight hereof Pay to *Richard Greedy*, or his Order the Sum of Eighty Eight Pounds, Value received of *John Covemoney* and place it to the Account of
To *Peter Planchal*, Thy loving Friend
Merchant in Thames-
street-London. David Teltrute

F I N I S.

ERRATA.

IN the Epistle to the Reader, Line 22. for *lively* read *lovely*. L. 42. for *of my Lord Bacon*, r. *The Works of my Lord Bacon*. In both the Tables of Kings, in the Columns Since they reigned, the Numbers of Years are by mistake, all printed a Line lower than they should have been.